STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 20220210 – IN0002470– D
DATE OF NOTICE: FEBRUARY 10, 2022
DATE RESPONSE DUE: MARCH 14, 2022

The Office of Water Quality proposes the following NPDES DRAFT PERMIT:

MAJOR - RENEWAL

COUNTRYMARK REFINING and LOGISTICS, LLC, Permit No. IN0002470, POSEY COUNTY, 6701 Lower New Harmony Road, Mt. Vernon, IN. This facility is a water treatment facility which discharges 0.45 million gallons daily of sanitary, stormwater, process and non-process wastewater to the Ohio River & Mill Creek. Permit Manager: Taylor Wissel, 317/234-4260, twissel@idem.in.gov.
Posted online at https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/.

PROCEDURES TO FILE A RESPONSE

Draft can be viewed or copied (10¢ per page) at IDEM/OWQ NPDES PS, 100 North Senate Avenue, (Rm 1203) Indianapolis, IN, 46204 (east end elevators) from 9 – 4, Mon - Fri, (except state holidays). A copy of the Draft Permit is on file at the local County Health Department. Please tell others you think would be interested in this matter. For your rights & responsibilities see: Public Notices: https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/; Citizen Guide: https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/. Please tell others whom you think would be interested in this matter.

Response Comments: The proposed decision to issue a permit is tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the Draft permit. All comments must be postmarked no later than the Response Date noted to be considered in the decision to issue a Final permit. Deliver or mail all requests or comments to the attention of the Permit Writer at the above address, (mail code 65-42 PS).

To Request a Public Hearing:

Any person may request a Public Hearing. A written request must be submitted to the above address on or before the Response Date noted. The written request shall include: the name and address of the person making the request, the interest of the person making the request, persons represented by the person making the request, the reason for the request and the issues proposed for consideration at the Hearing. IDEM will determine whether to hold a Public Hearing based on the comments and the rationale for the request. Public Notice of such a Hearing will be published in at least one newspaper in the geographical area of the discharge and sent to anyone submitting written comments and/or making such request and whose name is on the mailing list at least 30 days prior to the Hearing.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Eric J. Holcomb
Governor

Brian C. Rockensuess
Commissioner

February 10, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Ms. Kimberly Smock, Vice President of Operations
Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC
6701 Lower New Harmony Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

Dear Ms. Smock:

Re: NPDES Permit No. IN0002470
Draft Permit
Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC
Mount Vernon, IN – Posey County

Your application and supporting documents have been reviewed and processed in accordance with rules adopted under 327 IAC 5. Enclosed is a copy of the draft NPDES Permit.

Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-1, IDEM will publish the draft permit document online at https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/. Additional information on public participation can be found in the "Citizens' Guide to IDEM", available at https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/. A 30-day comment period is available to solicit input from interested parties, including the public.

Please review this draft permit and associated documents carefully to become familiar with the proposed terms and conditions. Comments concerning the draft permit should be submitted in accordance with the procedure outlined in the enclosed public notice form. We suggest that you meet with us to discuss major concerns or objections you may have with the draft permit.

Questions concerning this draft permit may be addressed to Taylor Wissel of my staff, at 317/234-4260 or twissel@idem.in.gov.

Sincerely,

Richard Hamblin, Chief
Industrial NPDES Permits Section
Office of Water Quality

Enclosures
cc: Posey County Health Department
David Hertzing, Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC
Chief, Permits Section, U.S. EPA, Region 5
Jeremy Ferguson, IDEM
Stacey Cochran, ORSANCO

STATE OF INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the "Clean Water Act" or "CWA"), and IDEM's authority under IC 13-15,

COUNTRYMARK REFINING AND LOGISTICS, LLC

is authorized to discharge from a refinery that is located at 6701 Lower New Harmony Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana to receiving waters identified as the Ohio River and Mill Creek in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III hereof. This permit may be revoked for the nonpayment of applicable fees in accordance with IC 13-18-20.

Effective Date:_____

Expiration Date:_____

In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information and forms as are required by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management no later than 180 days prior to the date of expiration.

Issued on _____ for the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

Jerry Dittmer, Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Water Quality

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge from the outfall listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001, located at Latitude 37° 55' 18.3", Longitude -87° 54' 32.5". The discharge is limited to process wastewater from refinery operations, non-process wastewater, stormwater, and hydrostatic testing wastewater. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into the Ohio River. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1][2][7][8]
Outfall 001

Table 1

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow								
Intake	Report	Report	MGD	--------	--------	-----	Daily	24-Hr. Total
Effluent	Report	Report	MGD	--------	--------	-----	Daily	24-Hr. Total
$TBOD_5$	106	191	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
TSS	129	202	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
COD	742	1430	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
Oil & Grease	31	48	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Weekly	Grab
Phenols	0.61	1.43	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Weekly	Grab
Ammonia, as N	58	128	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
Sulfide	0.56	1.26	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
T. Chromium [4]	--------	--------	-----	--------	0.01	mg/l	1 X Quarterly[6]	24-Hr. Composite
Mercury [4][5]	0.000035	0.000058	lbs/day	12	20	ng/l	6 X Annually	Grab
Total VOC	--------	--------	-----	--------	Report	mg/l	Daily [9]	Grab
TOC	--------	--------	-----	--------	Report	mg/l	Daily [9]	Grab
Benzene	--------	--------	-----	--------	Report	mg/l	Daily [9]	Grab
Total Cyanide	--------	--------	-----	--------	Report	mg/l	Daily [9]	Grab
Lead [4]	--------	--------	-----	--------	Report	mg/l	Daily [9]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity	See Part I.F. of the Permit							

Table 2

	Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH [3]	6.0	9.0	s.u.	Daily	Grab

[1] See Part I.B. of the permit for the minimum narrative limitations.

[2] In the event that a new water treatment additive is to be used that will contribute to this Outfall, or changes are to be made in the use of water treatment additives, including dosage, the permittee must apply for and receive approval from IDEM prior to such discharge. Discharges of any such additives must meet Indiana water quality standards. The permittee must apply for permission to use water treatment additives by completing and submitting State Form 50000 (Application for Approval to Use Water Treatment Additives) currently available at: https://www.in.gov/idem/forms/idem-agency-forms/.

[3] If the permittee collects more than one grab sample on a given day for pH, the values shall not be averaged for reporting daily maximums or daily minimums. The permittee must report the individual minimum and the individual maximum pH value of any sample during the month on the Monthly Monitoring Report form.

[4] The permittee shall measure and report the identified metal as total recoverable metal.

[5] Mercury monitoring shall be conducted 6 X annually in the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year for the term of the permit using EPA Test Method 1631, Revision E.

[6] Samples shall be taken once at any time during each of the four annual quarters:

(A) January-February-March;
(B) April-May-June;
(C) July-August-September; and
(D) October-November-December.

For quarterly monitoring, in the first quarter for example, the permittee may conduct sampling within the month of January, February or March. The result from this reporting timeframe shall be reported on the March DMR, regardless of which of the months within the quarter the sample was taken.

[7] The permittee shall post a permanent marker on the stream bank at each outfall discharging directly to the Ohio River.

The marker shall consist at a minimum of the name of the establishment to which the permit was issued, the permit number, and the outfall number. The information shall be printed in letters not less than two inches in height.

The marker shall be a minimum of 2 feet by 2 feet and shall be a minimum of 3 feet above the ground.

[8] The Stormwater Monitoring and Non-Numeric Effluent Limits and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E. of this permit.

[9] Monitoring requirements are applicable during periods of hydrostatic test water discharge.

2. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from the outfalls listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude
002	37° 56' 10.0"	-87° 54' 22.0"
003S	37° 56' 31.0"	-87° 54' 30.0"
004S	37° 56' 10.0"	-87° 54' 20.0"
005S	37° 56' 33.0"	-87° 54' 56.0"
006S	37° 56' 38.0"	-87° 54' 56.0"
007S	37° 56' 26.0"	-87° 54' 38.0"

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into Mill Creek. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1][2][3]
Outfalls 002/003S/004S/005S/006S/007S

Table 1

	Quality or Concentration		Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Daily	Estimate Total
TSS	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	1 X Annually	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
Zinc [4]	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
Chloride	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
Fluoride	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab

[1] The Stormwater Monitoring and Non-Numeric Effluent Limits and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E. of this permit.

[2] All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. There shall be a minimum of three (3) months between reported sampling events.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the duration and total rainfall of the storm event, the number of hours between beginning of the storm measured and the end of the previous measurable rain event, and the outside temperature at the time of sampling.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable).

[3] See Part I.B. of the permit for the minimum narrative limitations.

[4] The permittee shall measure and report the identified metal as total recoverable metal.

3. The permittee is authorized to discharge hydrostatic testing wastewaters from the outfalls listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude
003	37° 56' 31.0"	-87° 54' 30.0"
004	37° 56' 10.0"	-87° 54' 20.0"
005	37° 56' 33.0"	-87° 54' 56.0"
006	37° 56' 38.0"	-87° 54' 56.0"
007	37° 56' 26.0"	-87° 54' 38.0"

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into Mill Creek. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1]
Outfalls 003/004/005/006/007

Table 1

	Quality or Concentration		Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency [2]	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Daily	Estimate Total
TSS	45	mg/l	Daily	Grab [4]
Oil & Grease	15	mg/l	Daily	Grab [4]
Total VOC	Report	mg/l	Daily	Grab
TOC	Report	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Ammonia, as N	Report	mg/l	Daily	Grab [4]
Benzene	Report	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Total Cyanide	Report	mg/l	Daily	Grab [4]
Lead [3]	Report	mg/l	Daily	Grab [4]

Table 2

	Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH [5]	6.0	9.0	s.u.	Daily	Grab

[1] See Part I.B. of the permit for the minimum narrative limitations.

[2] The monitoring frequency is daily during periods of hydrostatic test wastewater discharge and is to be monitored at the affected outfall(s).

[3] The permittee shall measure and report the identified metal as total recoverable metal.

[4] A minimum of four (4) grab samples shall be collected at equally spaced time intervals for the duration of the discharge within a twenty-four (24) hour period. Each sample shall be analyzed individually, and the arithmetic mean of the concentrations reported as the value for the twenty-four (24) hour period.

[5] If the permittee collects more than one grab sample on a given day for pH, the values shall not be averaged for reporting daily maximums or daily minimums. The permittee must report the individual minimum and the individual maximum pH value of any sample during the month on the Monthly Monitoring Report form.

B. MINIMUM NARRATIVE LIMITATIONS

At all times the discharge from any and all point sources specified within this permit shall not cause receiving waters:

1. including waters within the mixing zone, to contain substances, materials, floating debris, oil, scum attributable to municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other land use practices, or other discharges that do any of the following:

   a. will settle to form putrescent or otherwise objectionable deposits;

   b. are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious;

   c. produce color, visible oil sheen, odor, or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance;

   d. are in amounts sufficient to be acutely toxic to , or to otherwise severely injure or kill aquatic life, other animals, plants, or humans;

   e. are in concentrations or combinations that will cause or contribute to the growth of aquatic plants or algae to such a degree as to create a nuisance, be unsightly, or otherwise impair the designated uses.

2. outside the mixing zone, to contain substances in concentrations that on the basis of available scientific data are believed to be sufficient to injure, be chronically toxic to, or be carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to humans, animals, aquatic life, or plants.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge flow and shall be taken at times which reflect the full range and concentration of effluent parameters normally expected to be present. Samples shall not be taken at times to avoid showing elevated levels of any parameters.

4. Monthly Reporting

The permittee shall submit monitoring reports to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) containing results obtained during the previous month and shall be submitted no later than the 28th day of the month following each completed monitoring period. The first report shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month following the month in which the permit becomes effective.

These reports shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and the Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR). All reports shall be submitted electronically by using the NetDMR application, upon registration, receipt of the NetDMR Subscriber Agreement, and IDEM approval of the proposed NetDMR Signatory. Access the NetDMR website (for initial registration and DMR/MMR submittal) via CDX at: https://cdx.epa.gov/. The Regional Administrator may request the permittee to submit monitoring reports to the Environmental Protection Agency if it is deemed necessary to assure compliance with the permit. See Part II.C.10 of this permit for Future Electronic Reporting Requirements.

a. Calculations that require averaging of measurements of daily values (both concentrations and mass) shall use an arithmetic mean, except the monthly average for *E. coli* shall be calculated as a geometric mean.

b. Daily effluent values (both mass and concentration) that are less than the LOQ that are used to determine the monthly average effluent level shall be accommodated in calculation of the average using statistical methods that have been approved by the Commissioner.

c. Effluent concentrations less than the LOD shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms as < (less than) the value of the LOD. For example, if a substance is not detected at a concentration of 0.1 µg/l, report the value as <0.1 µg/l.

d. Effluent concentrations greater than or equal to the LOD and less than the LOQ that are reported on a DMR shall be reported as the actual value and annotated on the DMR to indicate that the value is not quantifiable.

e. Mass discharge values which are calculated from concentrations reported as less than the value of the limit of detection shall be reported as less than the corresponding mass discharge value.

f. Mass discharge values that are calculated from effluent concentrations greater than the limit of detection shall be reported as the calculated value.

3. Definitions

a. “Monthly Average” means the total mass or flow-weighted concentration of all daily discharges during a calendar month on which daily discharges are sampled or measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such calendar month.

The monthly average discharge limitation is the highest allowable average monthly discharge for any calendar month.

b. "Daily Discharge" means the total mass of a pollutant discharged during the calendar day or, in the case of a pollutant limited in terms other than mass pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-11(e), the average concentration or other measurement of the pollutant specified over the calendar day or any twenty-four hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling.

c. "Daily Maximum" means the maximum allowable daily discharge for any calendar day.

d. A "24-hour composite sample" means a sample consisting of at least 3 individual flow-proportioned samples of wastewater, taken by the grab sample method or by an automatic sampler, which are taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals for the duration of the discharge within a 24-hour period and which are combined prior to analysis. A flow-proportioned composite sample may be obtained by:

(1) recording the discharge flow rate at the time each individual sample is taken,

(2) adding together the discharge flow rates recorded from each individuals sampling time to formulate the "total flow" value,

(3) the discharge flow rate of each individual sampling time is divided by the total flow value to determine its percentage of the total flow value,

(4) then multiply the volume of the total composite sample by each individual sample's percentage to determine the volume of that individual sample which will be included in the total composite sample.

e. "Concentration" means the weight of any given material present in a unit volume of liquid. Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, concentration values shall be expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

f. The "Regional Administrator" is defined as the Region 5 Administrator, U.S. EPA, located at 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

g. The "Commissioner" is defined as the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, which is located at the following address: 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

h. “Limit of Detection” or “LOD” means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero (0) for a particular analytical method and sample matrix.

i. “Limit of Quantitation” or “LOQ” means a measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calibrated at a specified concentration above the method detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant. This term is also sometimes called limit of quantification or quantification level.

j. “Method Detection Level” or “MDL” means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero (0) as determined by procedure set forth in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B. The method detection level or MDL is equivalent to the LOD.

k. “Grab Sample” means a sample which is taken from a wastestream on a one-time basis without consideration of the flow rate of the wastestream and without considerations of time.

4. Test Procedures

The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the version of 40 CFR 136 incorporated by reference in 327 IAC 5. Different but equivalent methods are allowable if they receive the prior written approval of the Commissioner and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. When more than one test procedure is approved for the purposes of the NPDES program under 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

5. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall maintain records of all monitoring information and monitoring activities, including:

a. The date, exact place and time of sampling or measurement;

b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The person(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such measurements and analyses.

6. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR). Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Other monitoring data not specifically required in this permit (such as internal process or internal waste stream data) which is collected by or for the permittee need not be submitted unless requested by the Commissioner.

7. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recording from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years. In cases where the original records are kept at another location, a copy of all such records shall be kept at the permitted facility. The three years shall be extended:

a. automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or regarding promulgated effluent guidelines applicable to the permittee; or

b. as requested by the Regional Administrator or the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

D. STORMWATER MONITORING AND NON-NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITS

The permittee shall implement the non-numeric permit conditions in this Section of the permit for the entire site as it relates to stormwater associated with industrial activity regardless which outfall the stormwater is discharged from.

1. Control Measures and Effluent Limits

In the technology-based limits included in Part D.2-4., the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

2. Control Measures

Select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to address the selection and design considerations in Part D.3 to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part D.4. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications. Any deviation from the manufacturer’s specifications shall be documented. If the control measures are not achieving their intended effect in minimizing pollutant discharges, the control measures must be modified as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater discharges from the facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

3. Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

When selecting and designing control measures consider the following:

a. preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and cost-effective, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;

b. use of control measures in combination is more effective than use of control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharge;

c. assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;

d. minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches), can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid groundwater contamination;

e. flow can be attenuated by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions;

f. conservation and/or restoration of riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and

g. use of treatment interceptors (e.g. swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

4. Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT): Non-Numeric Effluent Limits:

a. Minimize Exposure

Minimize the exposure of raw, final, or waste materials to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. To the extent technologically available and economically practicable and achievable, either locate industrial materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings in order to minimize exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). In minimizing exposure, pay particular attention to the following areas:

Loading and unloading areas: locate in roofed or covered areas where feasible; use grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locate the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

Material storage areas: locate indoors, or in roofed or covered areas where feasible; install berms/dikes around these areas; use dry cleanup methods.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters.

b. Good Housekeeping

Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and stowing materials in appropriate containers.

As part of the developed good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

c. Maintenance

Maintain all control measures which are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If control measures need to be replaced or repaired, make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable.

d. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, you must implement:

(1) Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil", "Spent Solvents", "Fertilizers and Pesticides", etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;

(2) Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;

(3) Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team;

(4) Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available;

(5) Procedures for documenting where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfalls that would be affected by such spills and leaks; and

(6) A procedure for documenting all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Through the use of structural and/or non-structural control measures stabilize, and contain runoff from, exposed areas to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions to meet this limit, place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to check out information from both the State and EPA websites. The following two websites are given as information sources:

https://www.in.gov/idem/stormwater/resources/indiana-storm-water-quality-manual/
and
https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities

f. Management of Runoff

Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in the discharge.

g. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

Enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged.

h. Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

Ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

i. Employee Training

Train all employees who work in areas where industrial material or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit.

j. Non-Stormwater Discharges

You must determine if any non-stormwater discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit exist. Any non-stormwater discharges discovered must either be eliminated or modified into this permit. The following non-storm water discharges are authorized and must be documented in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan:

Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
Fire Hydrant flushings;
Potable water, including water line flushings;
Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
Irrigation drainage;
Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;

Pavement wash water where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous material have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from cooling towers (e.g., "piped cooling tower blowdown or drains);
Vehicle wash- waters where uncontaminated water without detergents or solvents is utilized; and
Runoff from the use of dust suppressants approved for use by IDEM.

k. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

5. Annual Review

At least once every twelve (12) months, you must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limitations in this permit. You must document the results of your review in a report that shall be retained within the SWPPP. You must also submit the report to the Industrial NPDES Permit Section, as well as the Compliance Branch, on an annual basis. The report may be submitted by email to the Industrial NPDES Permit Section at OWQWWPER@idem.in.gov and to the Compliance Branch at wwReports@idem.in.gov. The email subject line should include the NPDES Permit # and the type of report being submitted (Annual Stormwater Report). The permittee's first annual review report will be due twelve (12) months from the effective date of the permit. All subsequent annual review reports will be due no later than the anniversary of the effective date of the permit.

6. Corrective Actions – Conditions Requiring Review

a. If any of the following conditions occur, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated:

(1) an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this NPDES permit) occurs at this facility;

(2) it is determined that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;

(3) it is determined in your routine facility inspection, an inspection by EPA or IDEM, comprehensive site evaluation, or the Annual Review required in Part D.5 that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit or that your control measures are not being properly operated and maintained; or

(4) Upon written notice by the Commissioner that the control measures prove to be ineffective in controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity.

b. If construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit.

7. Corrective Action Deadlines

You must document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in Part I.D.6 within thirty (30) days of making such discovery. Subsequently, within one-hundred and twenty (120) days of such discovery, you must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 30 and 120 days is detailed below. If you determine that changes to your control measures are necessary following your review, any modifications to your control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. These time intervals are not grace periods, but schedules considered reasonable for the documenting of your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

8. Corrective Action Report

a. Within 30 days of a discovery of any condition listed in Part I.D.6, you must document the following information:

(1) Brief description of the condition triggering corrective action;

(2) Date condition identified; and

(3) How deficiency identified.

b. Within 120 days of discovery of any condition listed in Part I.D.6, you must document the following information:

(1) Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part I.D.6.b.(1), where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination)

(2) Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;

(3) Date corrective action initiated; and

(4) Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

9. Inspections

The inspections in this part must be conducted at this facility when the facility is operating. Any corrective action required as a result of an inspection or evaluation conducted under Part I.D.9. must be performed consistent with Part I.D.6 of this permit.

a. Quarterly Inspections

At a minimum, quarterly inspections of the stormwater management measures and stormwater run-off conveyances. The routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team. Inspections must be documented and either contained in, or have the on-site record keeping location referenced in, the SWPPP.

As part of the routine inspections, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitator, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions.

Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material loss due to wind or stormwater runoff.

Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part I.E.2.b of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with Part I.D.4. of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within the timeframes contained in Part I.D.7 of this permit.

b. Annual Routine Facility Inspections

At least once during the calendar year, a routine facility inspection must be conducted while a discharge is occurring. You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation with your SWPPP or have the on-site record keeping location referenced in the SWPPP. At a minimum, your documentation must include:

(1) The inspection date and time;

(2) The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspectors;

(3) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

(4) Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;

(5) Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;

(6) Any failed control measures that need replacement;

(7) Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and

(8) Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

c. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Qualified personnel and at least one member of your Pollution Prevention Team shall conduct a comprehensive site compliance evaluation, at least once per year, to confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, determine the effectiveness of the plan, and assess compliance with the permit. Such evaluations shall provide:

(1) Areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural stormwater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(2) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the stormwater pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with the above paragraph must be documented and either contained in, or have on-site record keeping location referenced in, the SWPPP at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Part II.C.6 of this permit.

(3) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap the inspections required under this part, the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

E. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. Development of Plan

Within 12 months from the effective date of this permit, the permittee is required to revise and update the current Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the permitted facility. The plan shall at a minimum include the following:

a. Identify potential sources of pollution, which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. Stormwater associated with industrial activity (defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)) includes, but is not limited to, the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or materials storage areas at an industrial plant;

b. Describe practices and measure to be used in reducing the potential for pollutants to be exposed to stormwater; and

c. Assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Contents

The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Pollution Prevention Team -The plan shall list, by position title, the member or members of the facility organization as members of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each stormwater pollution prevention team member. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and your SWPPP.

b. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources – The plan shall provide a description of areas at the site exposed to industrial activity and have a reasonable potential for stormwater to be exposed to pollutants. The plan shall identify all activities and significant materials (defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)), which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. As a minimum, the plan shall contain the following:

(1) A soils map indicating the types of soils found on the facility property and showing the boundaries of the facility property.

(2) A graphical representation, such as an aerial photograph or site layout maps, drawn to an appropriate scale, which contains a legend and compass coordinates, indicating, at a minimum, the following:

(A) All on-site stormwater drainage and discharge conveyances, which may include pipes, ditches, swales, and erosion channels, related to a stormwater discharge.

(B) Known adjacent property drainage and discharge conveyances, if directly associated with run-off from the facility.

(C) All on-site and known adjacent property water bodies, including wetlands and springs.

(D) An outline of the drainage area for each outfall.

(E) An outline of the facility property, indicating directional flows, via arrows, of surface drainage patterns.

(F) An outline of impervious surfaces, which includes pavement and buildings, and an estimate of the impervious and pervious surface square footage for each drainage area placed in a map legend.

(G) On-site injection wells, as applicable.

(H) On-site wells used as potable water sources, as applicable.

(I) All existing major structural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater run-off.

(J) All existing and historical underground or aboveground storage tank locations, as applicable.

(K) All permanently designated plowed or dumped snow storage locations.

(L) All loading and unloading areas for solid and liquid bulk materials.

(M) All existing and historical outdoor storage areas for raw materials, intermediary products, final products, and waste materials. Include materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

(N) All existing or historical outdoor storage areas for fuels, processing equipment, and other containerized materials, for example, in drums and totes.

(O) Outdoor processing areas.

(P) Dust or particulate generating process areas.

(Q) Outdoor assigned waste storage or disposal areas.

(R) Pesticide or herbicide application areas.

(S) Vehicular access roads.

(T) Identify any storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operation, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants.

(U) The mapping of historical locations is only required if the historical locations have a reasonable potential for stormwater exposure to historical pollutants.

(3) An area site map that indicates:

(A) The topographic relief or similar elevations to determine surface drainage patterns;

(B) The facility boundaries;

(C) All receiving waters;

(D) All known drinking water wells; and

Includes at a minimum, the features in clauses (A), (C), and (D) within a one-fourth (1/4) mile radius beyond the property boundaries of the facility. This map must be to scale and include a legend and compass coordinates.

(4) A narrative description of areas that generate stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity including descriptions for any existing or historical areas listed in subdivision 2.b.(2)(J) through (T) of this Part, and any other areas thought to generate stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity. The narrative descriptions for each identified area must include the following:

(A) Type and typical quantity of materials present in the area.

(B) Methods of storage, including presence of any secondary containment measures.

(C) Any remedial actions undertaken in the area to eliminate pollutant sources or exposure of stormwater to those sources. If a corrective action plan was developed, the type of remedial action and plan date shall be referenced.

(D) Any significant release or spill history dating back a period of three (3) years from the effective date of this permit, in the identified area, for materials spilled outside of secondary containment structures and impervious surfaces in excess of their reportable quantity, including the following:

i. The date and type of material released or spilled.

ii. The estimated volume released or spilled.

iii. A description of the remedial actions undertaken, including disposal or treatment.

Depending on the adequacy or completeness of the remedial actions, the spill history shall be used to determine additional pollutant sources that may be exposed to stormwater. In subsequent permit terms, the history shall date back for a period of five (5) years from the date of the permit renewal application.

(E) Where the chemicals or materials have the potential to be exposed to stormwater discharges, the descriptions for each identified area must include a risk identification analysis of chemicals or materials stored or used within the area. The analysis must include the following:

i. Toxicity data of chemicals or materials used within the area, referencing appropriate material safety data sheet information locations.

ii. The frequency and typical quantity of listed chemicals or materials to be stored within the area.

iii. Potential ways in which stormwater discharges may be exposed to listed chemicals and materials.

iv. The likelihood of the listed chemicals and materials to come into contact with water.

(5) A narrative description of existing and planned management practices and measures to improve the quality of stormwater run-off entering a water of the state. Descriptions must be created for existing or historical areas listed in subdivision 2.b.(2)(J) through (T) and any other areas thought to generate stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity. The description must include the following:

(A) Any existing or planned structural and nonstructural control practices and measures.

(B) Any treatment the stormwater receives prior to leaving the facility property or entering a water of the state.

(C) The ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes collected in structural control measures other than by discharge.

(D) Describe areas that due to topography, activities, or other factors have a high potential for significant soil erosion.

(E) Document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing.

(F) Information or other documentation required under Part I.E.2(d) of this permit.

(6) The results of stormwater monitoring. The monitoring data must include completed field data sheets, chain-of-custody forms, and laboratory results. If the monitoring data are not placed into the facility's SWPPP, the on-site location for storage of the information must be reference in the SWPPP.

c. Non-Stormwater Discharges – You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit. Any non-stormwater discharges have either been eliminated or incorporated into this permit. Documentation of non-stormwater discharges shall include:

(1) A written non-stormwater assessment, including the following:

(A) A certification letter stating that stormwater discharges entering a water of the state have been evaluated for the presence of illicit discharges and non-stormwater contributions.

(B) Detergent or solvent-based washing of equipment or vehicles that would allow washwater additives to enter any stormwater only drainage system shall not be allowed at this facility unless appropriately permitted under this NPDES permit.

(C) All interior maintenance area floor drains with the potential for maintenance fluids or other materials to enter stormwater only storm sewers must be either sealed, connected to a sanitary sewer with prior authorization, or appropriately permitted under this NPDES permit. The sealing, sanitary sewer connecting, or permitting of drains under this item must be documented in the written non-stormwater assessment program.

(D) The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test.

d. General Requirements – The SWPPP must meet the following general requirements:

(1) The plan shall be certified by a qualified professional. The term qualified professional means an individual who is trained and experienced in water treatment techniques and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certification, or completion of course work that enable the individual to make sound, professional judgments regarding stormwater control/treatment and monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and drainage planning.

(2) The plan shall be retained at the facility and be available for review by a representative of the Commissioner upon request. IDEM may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to the public.

(3) The plan must be revised and updated as required. Revised and updated versions of the plan must be implemented on or before three hundred sixty-five (365) days from the effective date of this permit. The Commissioner may grant an extension of this time frame based on a request by the person showing reasonable cause.

(4) If the permittee has other written plans, required under applicable federal or state law, such as operation and maintenance, spill prevention control and countermeasures (SPCC), or risk contingency plans, which fulfill certain requirements of an SWPPP, these plans may be referenced, at the permittee's discretion, in the appropriate sections of the SWPPP to meet those section requirements.

(5) The permittee may combine the requirements of the SWPPP with another written plan if:

(A) The plan is retained at the facility and available for review;

(B) All the requirements of the SWPPP are contained within the plan; and

(C) A separate, labeled section is utilized in the plan for the SWPPP requirements.

F. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

To adequately assess the effects of the effluent on aquatic life, the permittee is required by this section of the permit to conduct acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing. Part I.F.1. of this permit describes the testing procedures and Part I.F.2. describes the toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) which is only required if the effluent demonstrates toxicity in two (2) consecutive toxicity tests as described in Part I.F.1.f.

1. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Tests

The permittee must conduct the series of aquatic toxicity tests specified in Part I.F.1.d. to monitor the acute toxicity of the effluent discharged from Outfall 001.

If toxicity is demonstrated in two (2) consecutive toxicity tests, as described in Part I.F.1.f., with any test species during the term of the permit, the permittee is required to conduct a TRE under Part I.F.2.

a. Toxicity Test Procedures and Data Analysis

(1) All test organisms, test procedures and quality assurance criteria used must be in accordance with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002 (hereinafter “Acute Toxicity Test Method”), or most recent update that conforms to the version of 40 CFR 136 incorporated by reference in 327 IAC 5. [References to specific portions of the Acute Toxicity Test Method contained in this Part I.F. are provided for informational purposes. If the Acute Toxicity Test Method is updated, the corresponding provisions of that updated method would be applicable.]

(2) Any circumstances not covered by the above methods, or that require deviation from the specified methods must first be approved by the IDEM Permits Branch.

(3) The determination of acute endpoints of toxicity (LC_{50} values) must be made in accordance with the procedures in Section 11, "Acute Toxicity Data Analysis" for multi-effluent-concentration acute toxicity tests (see flowchart in Figure 6) of the Acute Toxicity Test Method.

b. Types of Whole Effluent Toxicity Tests

(1) Fathead Minnow Acute Toxicity Test: Tests may include a 96-hour definitive static-renewal LC_{50} toxicity test using fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) as the test organism. The test must be conducted on a 24-hour composite sample of the final effluent. All test solutions must be renewed daily. On day three, at the end of 48 hours test duration, a second (fresh) 24-hour composite sample of the effluent must be used to renew the test solutions. All other test conditions and test acceptability criteria for the fathead minnow acute toxicity test must be in accordance with the test requirements in Section 9, “Acute Toxicity Test Procedures”, Table 14, (Test Method 2000.0), of the Acute Toxicity Test Method.

(2) Daphnid - *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex* and *Daphnia magna* Acute Toxicity Tests: Tests may also include a 48-hour definitive static-renewal LC_{50} toxicity test using one or more daphnids (*Ceriodaphnia dubia, Daphnia pulex or Daphnia magna*) as the test organisms. The tests must be conducted on a 24-hour composite sample of final effluent. All test solutions must be renewed daily. All other test conditions and test acceptability criteria for the daphnid acute toxicity tests must be in accordance with the test requirements in Section 9, “Acute Toxicity Test Procedures”, Table 12 (Test Method 2002.0; *Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and Table 13 (Test Method 2021.0; *Daphnia pulex* and *Daphnia magna*), of the Acute Toxicity Test Method.

(3) The whole effluent dilution series for the definitive test must include a control and at least five effluent concentrations with a minimum dilution factor of 0.5. The effluent concentrations selected must include and, if practicable, bracket the effluent concentration associated with the determination of acute toxicity provided in Part I.F.1.f.(1). Guidance on selecting effluent test concentrations is included in Section 9.3 of the Acute Toxicity Test Method. The use of an alternate procedure for selecting test concentrations must first be approved by the IDEM Permits Branch.

(4) If, in any control group, more than 10% of the test organisms die in either the 96-hour fathead minnow or 48-hour daphnid species acute toxicity tests, respectively, that test is considered invalid and the respective toxicity test must be repeated.

c. Effluent Sample Collection and Chemical Analysis

(1) Whole effluent samples taken for the purposes of toxicity testing must be 24-hour composite samples collected at a point that is representative of the final effluent, but prior to discharge. Effluent sampling for the toxicity testing may be coordinated with other permit sampling requirements as appropriate to avoid duplication. First use of the whole effluent toxicity testing samples must not exceed 36 hours after termination of the 24-hour composite sample collection. For discharges of less than 24 hours in duration, composite samples must be collected for the duration of the discharge within a 24-hour period (see “24-hour composite sample” definition in Part I.C.3. of this permit).

(2) Chemical analysis must accompany each effluent sample taken for toxicity testing, including each sample taken for the repeat testing as outlined in Part I.F.1.f.(2). The chemical analysis detailed in Part I.A.1. must be conducted for the effluent sample in accordance with Part I.C.4. of this permit.

d. Toxicity Testing Species, Frequency and Duration

Acute toxicity testing for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* must be conducted once every six (6) months, as calculated from the effective date of the permit, for the duration of the permit. Under the previous permit, this facility conducted whole effluent toxicity testing using the most sensitive species. Based on the permittee’s record of compliance with whole effluent toxicity testing, the number of species tested may continue to include only the one most sensitive to the toxicity in the effluent.

If a TRE is initiated during the term of the permit, after receiving notification under Part I.F.1.e., the Compliance Data Section will suspend the toxicity testing requirements above for the term of the TRE compliance schedule described in Part I.F.2. After successful completion of the TRE, the toxicity tests established under Part I.F.2.c.(4) must be conducted once every six (6) months, as calculated from the first day of the first month following successful completion of the post-TRE toxicity tests (see Part I.F.2.c.(4)), for the remainder of the permit term.

e. Reporting

(1) Notifications of the failure of two (2) consecutive toxicity tests and the intent to begin the implementation of a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) under Part I.F.1.f.(3) must be submitted in writing to the Compliance Data Section of IDEM's Office of Water Quality.

(2) Results of all toxicity tests, including invalid tests, must be reported to IDEM according to the general format and content recommended in the Acute Toxicity Test Method, Section 12, "Report Preparation and Test Review". However, only the results of valid toxicity tests are to be reported on the discharge monitoring report (DMR). The results of the toxicity tests and laboratory report are due by the earlier of 60 days after completion of the test or the 28th day of the month following the end of the period established in Part I.F.1.d.

(3) The full whole effluent toxicity (WET) test laboratory report must be submitted to IDEM electronically as an attachment to an e-mail to the Compliance Data Section at wwreports@idem.IN.gov. The results must also be submitted via NetDMR.

(4) For quality control and ongoing laboratory performance, the laboratory report must include results from appropriate standard reference toxicant tests for acute toxicity. This will consist of endpoints of acute toxicity (LC_{50} values) obtained from reference toxicant tests conducted within 30 days of the most current effluent toxicity tests and from similarly obtained historical reference toxicant data with mean values and appropriate ranges for each species tested for at least three months to one year. Toxicity test laboratory reports must also include copies of chain-of-custody records and laboratory raw data sheets.

(5) Statistical procedures used to analyze and interpret toxicity data (e.g., the Graphical Method, the Spearman-Karber Method, the Trimmed Spearman-Karber Method and the Probit Method), including 95% confidence intervals used to evaluate acute endpoints of toxicity, must be described and included as part of the toxicity test laboratory report.

(6) For valid toxicity tests, the whole effluent toxicity (WET) test laboratory report must include a summary table of the results for each species tested as shown in the table presented below. This table will provide toxicity test results, reported in acute toxic units (TU_a), for evaluation under Part I.F.1.f. and reporting on the discharge monitoring report (DMR).

Test Organism [1]	Test Type	Endpoint	Units	Result	Compliance Limit [4]	Pass/ Fail [5]	Reporting
Ceriodaphnia dubia	48-hour Definitive Static-Renewal	48-hr. LC_{50}	%	Report			Laboratory Report
			TU_a	Report			
		Toxicity (acute) [2]	TU_a	Report [3]	10.0	Report	Laboratory Report **and NetDMR** (Parameter Code 61425)
Pimephales promelas	96-hour Definitive Static-Renewal	96-hr. LC_{50}	%	Report			Laboratory Report
			TU_a	Report			
		Toxicity (acute) [2]	TU_a	Report [3]	10.0	Report	Laboratory Report **and NetDMR** (Parameter Code 61427)
Daphnia magna	48-hour Definitive Static-Renewal	48-hr. LC_{50}	%	Report			Laboratory Report
			TU_a	Report			
		Toxicity (acute) [2]	TU_a	Report [3]	10.0	Report	Laboratory Report **and NetDMR** (Parameter Code TSA3C)
Daphnia pulex	48-hour Definitive Static-Renewal	48-hr. LC_{50}	%	Report			Laboratory Report
			TU_a	Report			
		Toxicity (acute) [2]	TU_a	Report [3]	10.0	Report	Laboratory report **and NetDMR** (Parameter Code TSA3D)

[1] For the whole effluent toxicity (WET) test laboratory report, eliminate from the table any species that was not tested.
[2] The toxicity (acute) endpoint for *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia magna* and *Daphnia pulex* is the 48-hr. LC_{50} result reported in acute toxic units (TU_a). The toxicity (acute) endpoint for *Pimephales promelas* is the 96-hr. LC_{50} result reported in acute toxic units (TU_a).
[3] Report the LC_{50} value determined in [2] for the corresponding species. These values are the ones that need to be reported on the discharge monitoring report (DMR).
[4] These values do not represent effluent limitations, but rather exceedance of these values results in a demonstration of toxicity that triggers additional action and reporting by the permittee.
[5] If the toxicity result (in TUs) is less than or equal to the compliance limit, report “Pass”. If the toxicity result (in TUs) exceeds the compliance limit, report “Fail”.

f. Demonstration of Toxicity

(1) Toxicity (acute) will be demonstrated if the effluent is observed to have exceeded 10.0 TU_a (acute toxic units) in 48 hours for *Ceriodaphnia dubia,* 48 hours for *Daphnia pulex,* 48 hours for *Daphnia magna*, or 96 hours for *Pimephales promelas*. For the purpose of selecting test concentrations under Part I.F.1.b.(3), the effluent concentration associated with acute toxicity is 10.0%.

(2) If toxicity (acute) is demonstrated in any of the tests specified above, a repeat acute toxicity test using the procedures in Part I.F.1.b.(3) of this permit and the same test species must be initiated within two (2) weeks of acute toxicity test failure. During the sampling for any repeat tests, the permittee must also collect and preserve sufficient effluent samples for use in any toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) and/or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE), if necessary.

(3) If any two (2) consecutive acute toxicity tests, including any and all repeat tests, demonstrate acute toxicity, the permittee must notify the Compliance Data Section under Part I.F.1.e. within 30 days of the date of termination of the second test, and begin the implementation of a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) as described in Part I.F.2. After receiving notification from the permittee, the Compliance Data Section will suspend the whole effluent toxicity testing requirements in Part I.F.1. for the term of the TRE compliance schedule.

g. Definitions

"Acute toxic unit" or "TUa" is defined as $100/LC_{50}$ where the LC_{50} is expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium of an acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) test that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms.

2. <u>Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Schedule of Compliance</u>

The development and implementation of a TRE is only required if toxicity is demonstrated in two (2) consecutive tests as described in Part I.F.1.f.(3). The post-TRE toxicity testing requirements in Part I.F.2.c. must also be completed as part of the TRE compliance schedule.

<u>Milestone Dates</u>: See a. through e. below for more detail on the TRE milestone dates.

Requirement	Deadline
Development and Submittal of a TRE Plan	Within 90 days of the date of two (2) consecutive failed toxicity tests.
Initiate a TRE Study	Within 30 days of TRE Plan submittal.
Submit TRE Progress Reports	Every 90 days beginning six (6) months from the date of two (2) consecutive failed toxicity tests.
Post-TRE Toxicity Testing Requirements	Immediately upon completion of the TRE, conduct three (3) consecutive months of toxicity tests with all three (3) test species; if no acute toxicity is shown with any test species, reduce toxicity tests to once every six (6) months for the remainder of the permit term. If post-TRE toxicity testing demonstrates toxicity, continue the TRE study.
Submit Final TRE Report	Within 90 days of successfully completing the TRE (including the post-TRE toxicity testing requirements), not to exceed three (3) years from the date that toxicity is initially demonstrated in two (2) consecutive toxicity tests.

a. Development of TRE Plan

Within 90 days of the date of two (2) consecutive failed toxicity tests (i.e. the date of termination of the second test), the permittee must submit plans for an effluent TRE to the Compliance Data Section. The TRE plan must include appropriate measures to characterize the causative toxicants and reduce toxicity in the effluent discharge to levels that demonstrate no toxicity with any test species as described in Part I.F.1.f. Guidance on conducting effluent toxicity reduction evaluations is available from EPA and from the EPA publications listed below:

(1) Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations:

Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition (EPA/600/6-91/003), February 1991.

Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080), September 1993.

Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081), September 1993.

(2) Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs) (EPA/600/2-88/070), April 1989.

(3) Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program, U.S. EPA, March 27, 2001.

b. Conduct the TRE

Within 30 days after submittal of the TRE plan to the Compliance Data Section, the permittee must initiate the TRE consistent with the TRE plan.

c. Post-TRE Toxicity Testing Requirements

(1) After completing the TRE, the permittee must conduct monthly post-TRE toxicity tests with the three (3) test species *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex* and fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) for a period of three (3) consecutive months. *Daphnia magna* may be substituted for *Daphnia pule*x.

(2) If the three (3) monthly tests demonstrate no toxicity with any test species as described in Part I.F.1.f.(1), the TRE will be considered successful. Otherwise, the TRE study must be continued.

(3) The post-TRE toxicity tests must be conducted in accordance with the procedures in Part I.F.1. The results of these tests must be submitted as part of the final TRE Report required under Part I.F.2.d.

(4) After successful completion of the TRE, the permittee must resume the acute toxicity tests required in Part I.F.1. The permittee may reduce the number of species tested to only include the species demonstrated to be most sensitive to the toxicity in the effluent. The established starting date for the frequency in Part I.F.1.d. is the first day of the first month following successful completion of the post-TRE toxicity tests.

d. Reporting

(1) Progress reports must be submitted every 90 days to the Compliance Data Section beginning six (6) months from the date of two (2) consecutive failed toxicity tests. Each TRE progress report must include a listing of proposed activities for the next quarter and a schedule to reduce toxicity in the effluent discharge to acceptable levels through control of the toxicant source or treatment of whole effluent.

(2) Within 90 days of successfully completing the TRE, including the three (3) consecutive monthly tests required as part of the post-TRE toxicity testing requirements in Part I.F.2.c., the permittee must submit to the Compliance Data Section a final TRE Report that includes the following:

(A) A discussion of the TRE results;
(B) The starting date established under Part I.F.2.c.(4) for the continuation of the toxicity testing required in Part I.F.1.; and
(C) If applicable, the intent to reduce the number of species tested to the one most sensitive to the toxicity in the effluent under Part I.F.2.c.(4).

e. Compliance Date

The permittee must complete items a., b., c. and d. from Part I.F.2. and reduce toxicity in the effluent discharge to acceptable levels as soon as possible, but no later than three (3) years from the date that toxicity is initially demonstrated in two (2) consecutive toxicity tests (i.e. the date of termination of the second test) as described in Part I.F.1.f.(3).

G. REOPENING CLAUSES

This permit may be modified, or alternately, revoked and reissued, after public notice and opportunity for hearing:

1. to comply with any applicable effluent limitation or standard issued or approved under 301(b)(2)(C),(D) and (E), 304 (b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent limitation or standard so issued or approved:

    a. contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

    b. controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

2. for any of the causes listed under 327 IAC 5-2-16.

3. to include whole effluent toxicity limitations or to include limitations for specific toxicants if the results of the biomonitoring and/or the TRE study indicate that such limitations are necessary to meet Indiana Water Quality Standards.

4. to comply with any applicable standards, regulations and requirements issued or approved under section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act.

PART II

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(1) and all other requirements of 327 IAC 5-2-8. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and IC 13 and is grounds for enforcement action or permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(3), the permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact to the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit. During periods of noncompliance, the permittee shall conduct such accelerated or additional monitoring for the affected parameters, as appropriate or as requested by IDEM, to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.

3. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must obtain and submit an application for renewal of this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(2). It is the permittee's responsibility to obtain and submit the application. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-3(c), the owner of the facility or operation from which a discharge of pollutants occurs is responsible for applying for and obtaining the NPDES permit, except where the facility or operation is operated by a person other than an employee of the owner in which case it is the operator's responsibility to apply for and obtain the permit. Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-3-2(a)(2), the application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. This deadline may be extended if all of the following occur:

a. permission is requested in writing before such deadline;

b. IDEM grants permission to submit the application after the deadline; and

c. the application is received no later than the permit expiration date.

4. Permit Transfers

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(4)(D), this permit is nontransferable to any person except in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-6(c). This permit may be transferred to another person by the permittee, without modification or revocation and reissuance being required under 327 IAC 5-2-16(c)(1) or 16(e)(4), if the following occurs:

a. the current permittee notified the Commissioner at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

b. a written agreement containing a specific date of transfer of permit responsibility and coverage between the current permittee and the transferee (including acknowledgment that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and the transferee is liable for violations from that date on) is submitted to the Commissioner;

c. the transferee certifies in writing to the Commissioner their intent to operate the facility without making such material and substantial alterations or additions to the facility as would significantly change the nature or quantities of pollutants discharged and thus constitute cause for permit modification under 327 IAC 5-2-16(d). However, the Commissioner may allow a temporary transfer of the permit without permit modification for good cause, e.g., to enable the transferee to purge and empty the facility's treatment system prior to making alterations, despite the transferee's intent to make such material and substantial alterations or additions to the facility; and

d. the Commissioner, within thirty (30) days, does not notify the current permittee and the transferee of the intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and to require that a new application be filed rather than agreeing to the transfer of the permit.

The Commissioner may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or state law.

5. Permit Actions

a. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-16(b) and 327 IAC 5-2-8(4), this permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

(2) Failure of the permittee to disclose fully all relevant facts or misrepresentation of any relevant facts in the application, or during the permit issuance process; or

(3) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit, e.g., plant closure, termination of discharge by connection to a POTW, a change in state law that requires the reduction or elimination of the discharge, or information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a substantial threat to human health or welfare.

b. Filing of either of the following items does not stay or suspend any permit condition: (1) a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or (2) submittal of information specified in Part II.A.3 of the permit including planned changes or anticipated noncompliance.

The permittee shall submit any information that the permittee knows or has reason to believe would constitute cause for modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit at the earliest time such information becomes available, such as plans for physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that:

(1) could significantly change the nature of, or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

(2) the commissioner may request to evaluate whether such cause exists.

c. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-1-3(a)(5), the permittee must also provide any information reasonably requested by the Commissioner.

6. Property Rights

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(6) and 327 IAC 5-2-5(b), the issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or private property or invasion of other private rights, any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The issuance of the permit also does not preempt any duty to obtain any other state, or local assent required by law for the discharge or for the construction or operation of the facility from which a discharge is made.

7. Severability

In accordance with 327 IAC 1-1-3, the provisions of this permit are severable and, if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect any other provisions or applications of the permit which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

8. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

9. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act or state law.

10. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

Pursuant to IC 13-30-4, a person who violates any provision of this permit, the water pollution control laws; environmental management laws; or a rule or standard adopted by the Environmental Rules Board is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per day of any violation.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-5, a person who obstructs, delays, resists, prevents, or interferes with (1) the department; or (2) the department's personnel or designated agent in the performance of an inspection or investigation performed under IC 13-14-2-2 commits a class C infraction.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1.5(e), a person who willfully or negligently violates any NPDES permit condition or filing requirement, or any applicable standards or limitations of IC 13-18-3-2.4, IC 13-18-4-5, IC 13-18-12, IC 13-18-14, IC 13-18-15, or IC 13-18-16, commits a Class A misdemeanor.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1.5(i), an offense under IC 13-30-10-1.5(e) is a Level 4 felony if the person knowingly commits the offense and knows that the commission of the offense places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury. The offense becomes a Level 3 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to any person, and a Level 2 felony if it results in death to any person.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1.5(g), a person who willfully or recklessly violates any applicable standards or limitations of IC 13-18-8 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1.5(h), a person who willfully or recklessly violates any applicable standards or limitations of IC 13-18-9, IC 13-18-10, or IC 13-18-10.5 commits a Class C misdemeanor.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1, a person who knowingly or intentionally makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any NPDES form, notice, or report commits a Class B misdemeanor.

11. Penalties for Tampering or Falsification

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(10), the permittee shall comply with monitoring, recording, and reporting requirements of this permit. The Clean Water Act, as well as IC 13-30-10-1, provides that any person who knowingly or intentionally (a) destroys, alters, conceals, or falsely certifies a record, (b) tampers with, falsifies, or renders inaccurate or inoperative a recording or monitoring device or method, including the data gathered from the device or method, or (c) makes a false material statement or representation in any label, manifest, record, report, or other document; all required to be maintained under the terms of a permit issued by the department commits a Class B misdemeanor.

12. Toxic Pollutants

If any applicable effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant injurious to human health, and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(5). Effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants injurious to human health are effective and must be complied with, if applicable to the permittee, within the time provided in the implementing regulations, even absent permit modification.

13. Wastewater treatment plant and certified operators

The permittee shall have the wastewater treatment facilities under the responsible charge of an operator certified by the Commissioner in a classification corresponding to the classification of the wastewater treatment plant as required by IC 13-18-11-11 and 327 IAC 5-22. In order to operate a wastewater treatment plant the operator shall have qualifications as established in 327 IAC 5-22-7.

327 IAC 5-22-10.5(a) provides that a certified operator may be designated as being in responsible charge of more than one (1) wastewater treatment plant, if it can be shown that he will give adequate supervision to all units involved. Adequate supervision means that sufficient time is spent at the plant on a regular basis to assure that the certified operator is knowledgeable of the actual operations and that test reports and results are representative of the actual operations conditions. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-22-3(11), “responsible charge operator” means the person responsible for the overall daily operation, supervision, or management of a wastewater facility.

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-22-10(4), the permittee shall notify IDEM when there is a change of the person serving as the certified operator in responsible charge of the wastewater treatment facility. The notification shall be made no later than thirty (30) days after a change in the operator.

14. Construction Permit

In accordance with IC 13-14-8-11.6, a discharger is not required to obtain a state permit for the modification or construction of a water pollution treatment or control facility if the discharger has an effective NPDES permit.

If the discharger modifies their existing water pollution treatment or control facility or constructs a new water pollution treatment or control facility for the treatment or control of any new influent pollutant or increased levels of any existing pollutant, then, within thirty (30) days after commencement of operation, the discharger shall file with the Department of Environment Management a notice of installation for the additional pollutant control equipment and a design summary of any modifications.

The notice and design summary shall be sent to the Office of Water Quality, Industrial NPDES Permits Section, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251.

15. Inspection and Entry

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(8), the permittee shall allow the Commissioner, or an authorized representative, (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Commissioner) upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept pursuant to the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment or methods (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required pursuant to this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, any discharge of pollutants or internal wastestreams for the purposes of evaluating compliance with the permit or as otherwise authorized.

16. New or Increased Discharge of Pollutants

This permit prohibits the permittee from undertaking any action that would result in a new or increased discharge of a bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) or a new or increased permit limit for a regulated pollutant that is not a BCC unless one of the following is completed prior to the commencement of the action:

a. Information is submitted to the Commissioner demonstrating that the proposed new or increased discharges will not cause a significant lowering of water quality as defined under 327 IAC 2-1.3-2(50). Upon review of this information, the Commissioner may request additional information or may determine that the proposed increase is a significant lowering of water quality and require the submittal of an antidegradation demonstration.

b. An antidegradation demonstration is submitted to and approved by the Commissioner in accordance with 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 327 IAC 2-1.3-6.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and efficiently operate all facilities and systems (and related appurtenances) for the collection and treatment which are installed or used by the permittee and which are necessary for achieving compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(9).

Neither 327 IAC 5-2-8(9), nor this provision, shall be construed to require the operation of installed treatment facilities that are unnecessary for achieving compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

2. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(12), the following are requirements for bypass:

a. The following definitions:

(1) “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. The permittee may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause a violation of the effluent limitations contained in this permit, but only if it is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to Part II.B.2.c. and d.

c. The permittee must provide the Commissioner with the following notice:

(1) If the permittee knows or should have known in advance of the need for a bypass (anticipated bypass), it shall submit prior written notice. If possible, such notice shall be provided at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass for approval by the Commissioner.

(2) As required by 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(C), the permittee shall orally report an unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitations in the permit within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of such noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; and if the cause of noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. If a complete report is submitted by e-mail within 24 hours of the noncompliance, then that e-mail report will satisfy both the oral and written reporting requirement. E-mails should be sent to wwreports@idem.in.gov.

d. The following provisions are applicable to bypasses:

(1) Except as provided by Part II.B.2.b., bypass is prohibited, and the Commissioner may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless the following occur:

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance.

(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II.B.2.c.

(2) The Commissioner may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Commissioner determines that it will meet the conditions listed above in Part II.B.2.d.(1). The Commissioner may impose any conditions determined to be necessary to minimize any adverse effects.

e. Bypasses that result in death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans must be reported in accordance with the "Spill Response and Reporting Requirements" in 327 IAC 2-6.1, including calling 888/233-7745 as soon as possible, but within two (2) hours of discovery. However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the bypass are regulated by this permit, and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply.

3. Upset Conditions

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(13):

a. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Paragraph c of this section, are met.

c. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

(1) An upset occurred and the permittee has identified the specific cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.A.2; and

(4) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in the "Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements," Part II.C.3, or 327 IAC 2-6.1, whichever is applicable. However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the discharge are regulated by this permit, and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply.

d. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(n)(4).

4. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the State and to be in compliance with all Indiana statutes and regulations relative to liquid and/or solid waste disposal. The discharge of pollutants in treated wastewater is allowed in compliance with the applicable effluent limitations in Part I. of this permit.

C. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes in Facility or Discharge

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(F), the permittee shall give notice to the Commissioner as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. In this context, permitted facility refers to a point source discharge, not a wastewater treatment facility. Notice is required only when either of the following applies:

a. The alteration or addition may meet one of the criteria for determining whether the facility is a new source as defined in 327 IAC 5-1.5.

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature of, or increase the quantity of, pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in Part I.A. nor to notification requirements in Part II.C.9. of this permit.

Following such notice, the permit may be modified to revise existing pollutant limitations and/or to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

2. Monitoring Reports

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(10) and 327 IAC 5-2-13 through 15, monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in "Monthly Reporting", Part I.C.2.

3. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(C), the permittee shall orally report to the Commissioner information on the following types of noncompliance within 24 hours from the time permittee becomes aware of such noncompliance. If the noncompliance meets the requirements of item b (Part II.C.3.b) or 327 IAC 2-6.1, then the report shall be made within those prescribed time frames. However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the discharge that is in noncompliance are regulated by this permit, and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply.

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

b. Any noncompliance which may pose a significant danger to human health or the environment. Reports under this item shall be made as soon as the permittee becomes aware of the noncomplying circumstances; or

c. Any upset (as defined in Part II.B.3 above) that causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation in the permit; or

d. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the following toxic pollutants or hazardous substances: mercury, total chromium.

The permittee can make the oral reports by calling (317)232-8670 during regular business hours and asking for the Compliance Data Section or by calling (317) 233-7745 ((888)233-7745 toll free in Indiana) during non-business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce and eliminate the noncompliance and prevent its recurrence. The Commissioner may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

Alternatively, the permittee may submit a "Bypass/Overflow Report" (State Form 48373) or a "Noncompliance 24-Hour Notification Report" (State Form 52415), whichever is appropriate, to IDEM at (317) 232-8637 or wwreports@idem.in.gov. If a complete e-mail submittal is sent within 24 hours of the time that the permittee became aware of the occurrence, then the email report will satisfy both the oral and written reporting requirements.

4. Other Compliance/Noncompliance Reporting

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(D), the permittee shall report any instance of noncompliance not reported under the "Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements" in Part II.C.3, or any compliance schedules at the time the pertinent Discharge Monitoring Report is submitted. The report shall contain the information specified in Part II.C.3;

The permittee shall also give advance notice to the Commissioner of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements; and

All reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

5. Other Information

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(E), where the permittee becomes aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or corrected information to the Commissioner.

6. Signatory Requirements

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-22 and 327 IAC 5-2-8(15):

a. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Commissioner shall be signed and certified by a person described below or by a duly authorized representative of that person:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. A "responsible corporate officer" means either of the following:

(A) A president, secretary, treasurer, any vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policymaking or decision making functions for the corporation; or

(B) The manager of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty to make major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a Federal, State, or local governmental body or any agency or political subdivision thereof: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

(3) The authorization is submitted to the Commissioner.

c. Electronic Signatures. If documents described in this section are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the NPDES-regulated facility, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents shall meet all relevant requirements of this section, and shall ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document identified under Part II.C.6., shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

7. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 327 IAC 12.1, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the Regional Administrator. As required by the Clean Water Act, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

8. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

IC 13-30 and 327 IAC 5-2-8(15) provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 180 days per violation, or by both.

9. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-9, the permittee shall notify the Commissioner as soon as it knows or has reason to know:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels.

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

(4) A notification level established by the Commissioner on a case-by-case basis, either at the Commissioner's own initiative or upon a petition by the permittee. This notification level may exceed the level specified in subdivisions (1), (2), or (3) but may not exceed the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements applicable to the permittee under the CWA (see 327 IAC 5-5-2).

b. That it has begun or expects to begin to use or manufacture, as an intermediate or final product or byproduct, any toxic pollutant that was not reported in the permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(9). However, this subsection b. does not apply to the permittee's use or manufacture of a toxic pollutant solely under research or laboratory conditions.

10. Future Electronic Reporting Requirements

IDEM is currently developing the technology and infrastructure necessary to allow compliance with the EPA Phase 2 e-reporting requirements per 40 CFR 127.16 and to allow electronic reporting of applications, notices, plans, reports, and other information not covered by the federal e-reporting regulations. IDEM will notify the permittee when IDEM's e-reporting system is ready for use for one or more applications, notices, plans, reports, or other information. This IDEM notice will identify the specific applications, notices, plans, reports, or other information that are to be submitted electronically and the permittee will be required to use the IDEM electronic reporting system to submit the identified application(s), notice(s), plan(s), report(s), or other information. See Part I.C.2. of this permit for the current electronic reporting requirements for the submittal of monthly monitoring reports such as the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and the Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR).

PART III
Cooling Water Intake Structures

A. Best Technology Available (BTA) Determination

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act requires that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the BTA for minimizing adverse environmental impact.

EPA promulgated a CWA section 316(b) regulation on August 15, 2014, which became effective on October 14, 2014. 79 Fed. Reg. 48300-439 (August 15, 2014). This regulation established application requirements and standards for cooling water intake structures. The regulation is applicable to point sources with a cumulative design intake flow (DIF) greater than 2 MGD where 25% or more of the water withdrawn (using the actual intake flow (AIF)) is used exclusively for cooling purposes. All existing facilities subject to these regulations must submit the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2)–(r)(8) and facilities with an actual intake flow of greater than 125 MGD must also submit the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(9)-(r)(13). The regulation establishes best technology available standards to reduce impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms at existing power generation and manufacturing facilities.

Since the DIF for the facility is less than 2 MGD, the facility is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 125.94 through 125.99; however, the facility must still meet requirements under section 316(b) of the CWA established by the IDEM on a case-by-case, best professional judgment (BPJ) basis pursuant to 40 CFR 125.90(b).

IDEM has determined using BPJ that the existing cooling water intake structure at the Countrymark Refining & Logistics, LLC facility represents the BTA to minimize adverse environmental impacts in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act based on the following factors:

1. A maximum through screen intake velocity of less than 0.5 fps at the 1st and 2nd screens.
2. The design and location of the intake on a floating dock in the river.
3. Reports from facility staff that no fish/debris have been identified in the raw water treatment system or intake structure.
4. An intake design flow that is approximately 0.01% of the $Q_{7,10}$ low flow of the Ohio River.

This determination will be reassessed at the next permit reissuance to ensure that the CWIS continues to meet the requirements of Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1326).

B. Permit Requirements

The permittee must comply with the following cooling water intake structure requirements:

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 125.98(b)(1), nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

2. The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain the cooling water intake structure and associated intake equipment.

3. The permittee must inform IDEM of any proposed changes to the CWIS or proposed changes to operations at the facility that affect the information taken into account in the current BTA evaluation.

4. Any discharge of intake screen backwash must meet the Minimum Narrative Limitations contained in Part I.B of this permit. There must be no discharge of debris from intake screen washing which will settle to form objectionable deposits which are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious, or which will produce colors or odors constituting a nuisance.

5. The permittee must monitor the intake flow at a minimum frequency of daily. The monitoring must be representative of normal operating conditions. These data must be reported on the DMRs and MMRs. Further, the permittee shall submit an annual summary of the intake flows measured at the minimum frequency of daily.

6. The permittee must either conduct visual inspections or employ remote monitoring devices during the period the cooling water intake structure is in operation. The permittee must conduct such inspections at least semi-annually to ensure that the cooling water intake structure is operating as designed and is protective of Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. Alternative procedures can be approved if this requirement is not feasible (e.g., an offshore intake, velocity cap, or during periods of inclement weather).

7. Best technology available (BTA) determinations for entrainment mortality and impingement mortality at cooling water intake structures will be made in each permit reissuance in accordance with 40 CFR 125.90-98. The permittee must submit all the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2), (r)(3), and (r)(5)(i) and (ii) with the next renewal application. Since the permittee has submitted the information required by the provisions of 40 CFR 122.21(r) listed above, the permittee may, in subsequent renewal applications pursuant to 40 CFR 125.95(c), request to reduce the information required if conditions at the facility and in the waterbody remain substantially unchanged since the previous application so long as the relevant previously submitted information remains representative of the current source water, intake structure, cooling water system, and operating conditions.

Any habitat designated as critical or species listed as threatened or endangered after issuance of the current permit whose range of habitat or designated critical habitat includes waters where a facility intake is located constitutes potential for a substantial change that must be addressed by the owner/operator in subsequent permit applications, unless the facility received an exemption pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1536(o) or a permit pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1539(a) or there is no reasonable expectation of take. The permittee must submit the request for reduced cooling water intake structure and waterbody application information at least **two years and six months** prior to the expiration of the NPDES permit. The request must identify each element in this subsection that it determines has not substantially changed since the previous permit application and the basis for the determination. IDEM has the discretion to accept or reject any part of the request.

8. All required reports must be submitted to the IDEM, Office of Water Quality, NPDES Permits Branch, Industrial NPDES Permit Section at OWQWWPER@idem.in.gov and the Compliance Branch at wwReports@idem.in.gov.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Fact Sheet for
Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC
Draft: February 2022

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

Permittee:	Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC 6701 Lower New Harmony Road Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Existing Permit Information:	Permit Number: IN0002470 Expiration Date: March 31, 2022
Facility Contact:	David Hertzing, Manager of Regulatory Compliance (812) 838-8543 or david.hertzing@countrymark.com
Facility Location:	6701 Lower New Harmony Road Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620 Posey County
Receiving Stream(s):	Ohio River and Mill Creek
GLI/Non-GLI:	Non-GLI
Proposed Permit Action:	Renew
Date Application Received:	October 1, 2021
Source Category	NPDES Major – Industrial
Permit Writer:	Taylor Wissel, Senior Environmental Manager (317) 234-4260 or twissel@idem.in.gov

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) received a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit application from Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC on October 1, 2021.

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-6(a), the current five year permit was issued with an effective date of April 1, 2017. The permit was subsequently modified on July 10, 2019. A five year permit is proposed in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-6(a).

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (more commonly known as the Clean Water Act), as amended, (Title 33 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 1251 *et seq.*), requires an NPDES permit for the discharge of pollutants into surface waters. Furthermore, Indiana law requires a permit to control or limit the discharge of any contaminants into state waters or into a publicly owned treatment works. This proposed permit action by IDEM complies with and implements these federal and state requirements.

In accordance with Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 124.8 and 124.56, as well as Title 327 of the Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) Article 5-3-8, a Fact Sheet is required for certain NPDES permits. This document fulfills the requirements established in these regulations. This Fact Sheet was prepared in order to document the factors considered in the development of NPDES Permit effluent limitations. The technical basis for the Fact Sheet may consist of evaluations of promulgated effluent guidelines, existing effluent quality, receiving water conditions, Indiana water quality standards-based wasteload allocations, and other information available to IDEM. Decisions to award variances to Water Quality Standards or promulgated effluent guidelines are justified in the Fact Sheet where necessary.

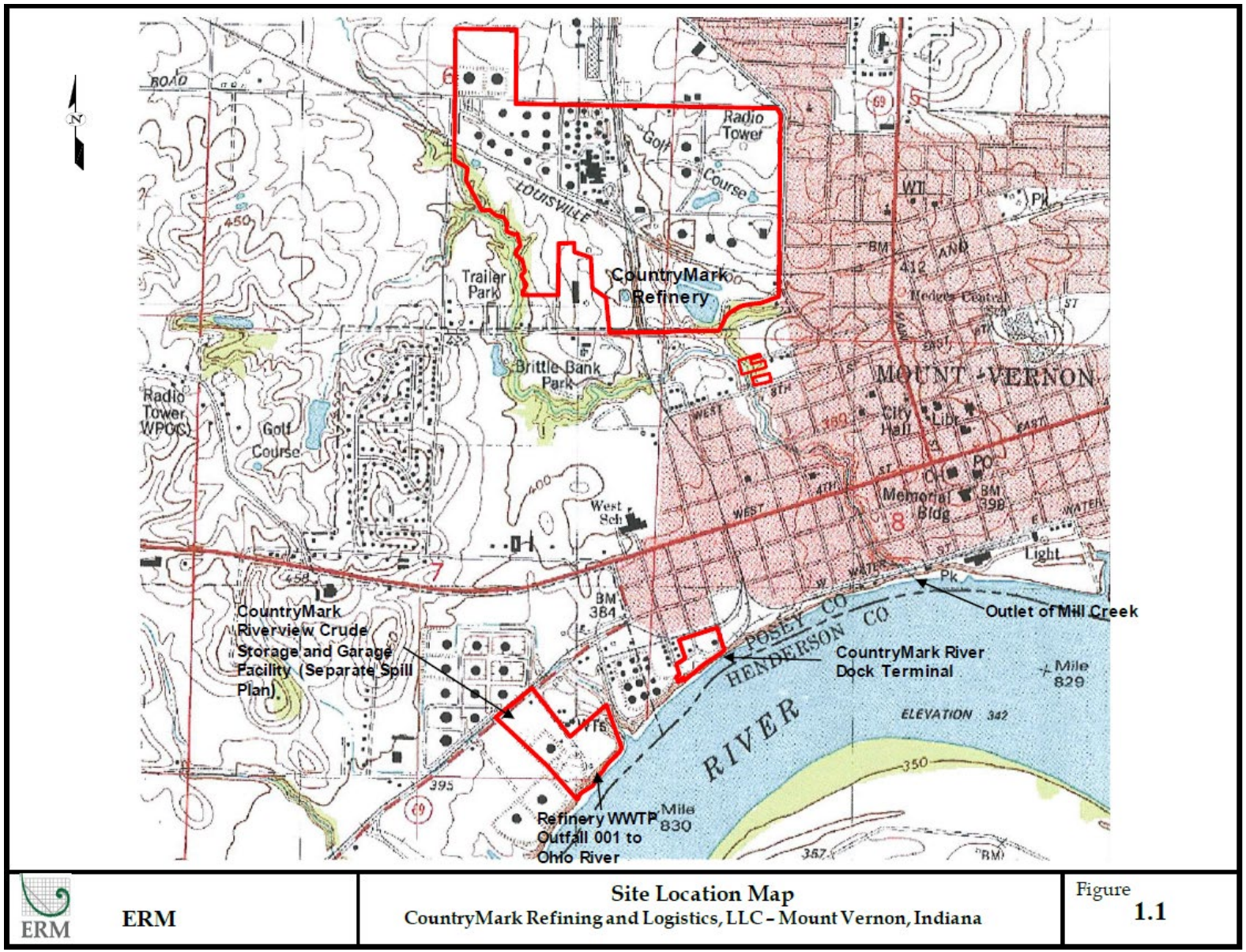
2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 General

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC is classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 2911 – Petroleum Refining. The facility produces liquefied petroleum gases, gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuels, fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and liquid asphaltic materials. This is accomplished via atmospheric distillation of petroleum crude oil, vacuum distillation, catalytic cracking, alkylation, hydrotreating, and catalytic reforming processes. The source water for the facility is obtained from the Ohio River. A map showing the location of the facility has been included as Figure 1.

Process wastewaters and some stormwater is discharged through Outfall 001 to the Ohio River via a submerged diffuser. Stormwater is also discharged via Outfalls 002, 003S, 004S, 005S, 006S, and 007S. The facility also is authorized to discharge hydrostatic testing wastewater via Outfalls 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007.

Figure 1: Facility Location



6701 Lower New Harmony Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Posey County

2.2 Outfall Locations

Outfall 001*	Latitude:	37° 55’ 18.3”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 32.5”
Outfall 002	Latitude:	37° 56’ 10.0”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 22.0”
Outfall 003/003S	Latitude:	37° 56’ 31.0”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 30.0”
Outfall 004/004S	Latitude:	37° 56’ 10.0”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 20.0”
Outfall 005/005S	Latitude:	37° 56’ 33.0”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 56.0”
Outfall 006/006S	Latitude:	37° 56’ 38.0”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 56.0”
Outfall 007/007S	Latitude:	37° 56’ 26.0”
	Longitude:	-87° 54’ 38.0”

*Coordinates for Outfall 001 were updated during the 2019 modification to better reflect the location of the discharge. These coordinates are being retained for this renewal.

2.3 Wastewater Treatment

Intake water from the Ohio River is used in the boilers as well circulated into the cooling towers. The cooling tower and boilers experience water loss from evaporation. A portion of the discharge from the boilers is used in the process and the remaining wastewaters from the non-process waste streams is discharged to the treatment system then finally discharged via Outfall 001 to the Ohio River.

Non-process wastewater from the boilers is used in the refining process. The process wastewater from the DHT (distillate hydrotreater) and LSG (low sulfur gasoline), the FCCU (fluid catalytic cracking unit) and Isomerization Units, the Unifiner and Catalytic Reformer Unit, and the Crude Unit are treated in the ammonia and sulfide (sour water) stripper, then to the crude oil desalters, and then to the wastewater treatment system. This combined flow, which includes some stormwater flow, is treated in the wastewater treatment system and ultimately discharged through Outfall 001.

Liquid sludge from the API separators and the dissolved air flotation unit in the past was dewatered and burned at cement kilns as a hazardous waste fuel. The permittee may again dispose of the sludge by this method in the future. Currently, this sludge is shipped off-site and is land disposed per current EPA requirements.

The wastewater treatment system includes a grit chamber, API separators, a flow equalization basin with aerator mixing and flocculation pits where hexavalent chromium is reduced to trivalent chromium and polymers are added throughout the treatment process, and pH adjustment. The wastewater is then sent to a dissolved air flotation unit and then finally to the aerated lagoon. The aerated lagoon has a detention time of 10 to 14 days before being discharged through Outfall 001 to the Ohio River via a 6-inch diameter pipeline.

Some site stormwater is collected in Retention Pond #3 and is discharged intermittently to Mill Creek via Outfall 002. Retention Pond #3 is not connected to the wastewater treatment system is any way.

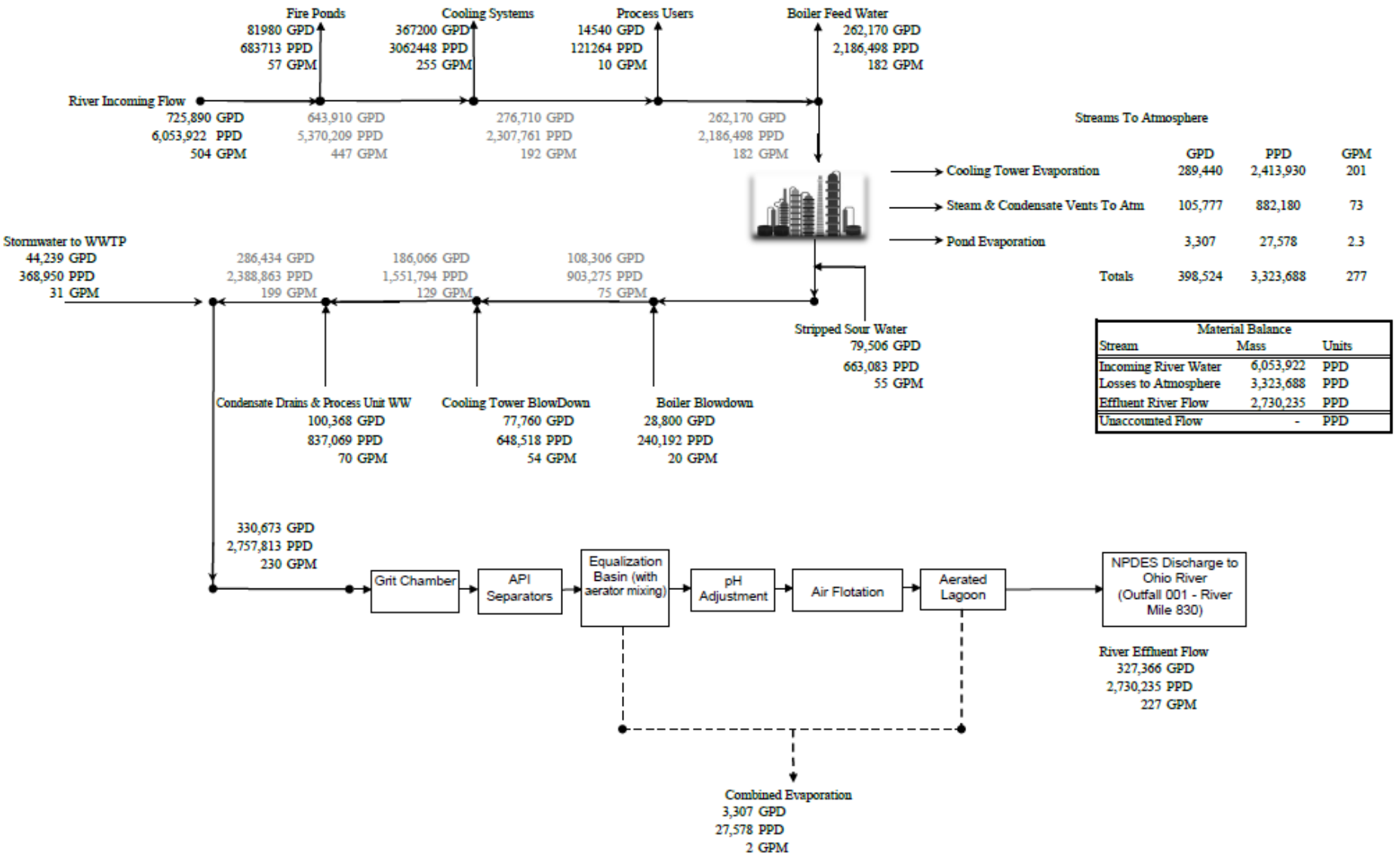
The facility may conduct hydrostatic testing on storage tanks and those hydrostatic testing wastewaters would be directed to Outfalls 003, 004, 005, 006, or 007 during dry weather conditions. No hydrostatic tests have occurred during the previous permit term.

The wastewater treatment system has an average discharge of approximately 0.33 MGD. A Water Balance Diagram has been included as Figure 2 on the following page.

Outfall 001: The average daily discharge from Outfall 001 to the Ohio River is 0.33 MGD. The design flow (highest monthly average) based on the most recent 2 years of data is 0.45 MGD.

The permittee shall have the wastewater treatment facilities under the responsible charge of an operator certified by the Commissioner in a classification corresponding to the classification of the wastewater treatment plant as required by IC 13-18-11-11 and 327 IAC 5-22-5. In order to operate a wastewater treatment plant the operator shall have qualifications as established in 327 IAC 5-22-7. IDEM has given the permittee a **Class D** industrial wastewater treatment plant classification based on the use of dissolved air floatation and discharges greater than 200,000 gallons per day.

Figure 2: Water Balance Diagram



2.4 Changes in Operation

The facility installed a submerged, high rate single-port diffuser and Outfall 001 is now discharging through this diffuser into the Ohio River. The permit was modified in 2019 to reflect this change and incorporate an alternate acute mixing zone to address ammonia, fluoride, zinc, and acute WET toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) trigger.

2.5 Facility Stormwater

Stormwater is discharged from the facility through Outfalls 002, 003S, 004S, 005S, 006S, and 007S. A site map included as Figure 3 below notes the areas covered for each of the stormwater outfalls.

3.0 PERMIT HISTORY

3.1 Compliance History

The purpose of this section is to summarize any violations and enforcement actions associated with the permit.

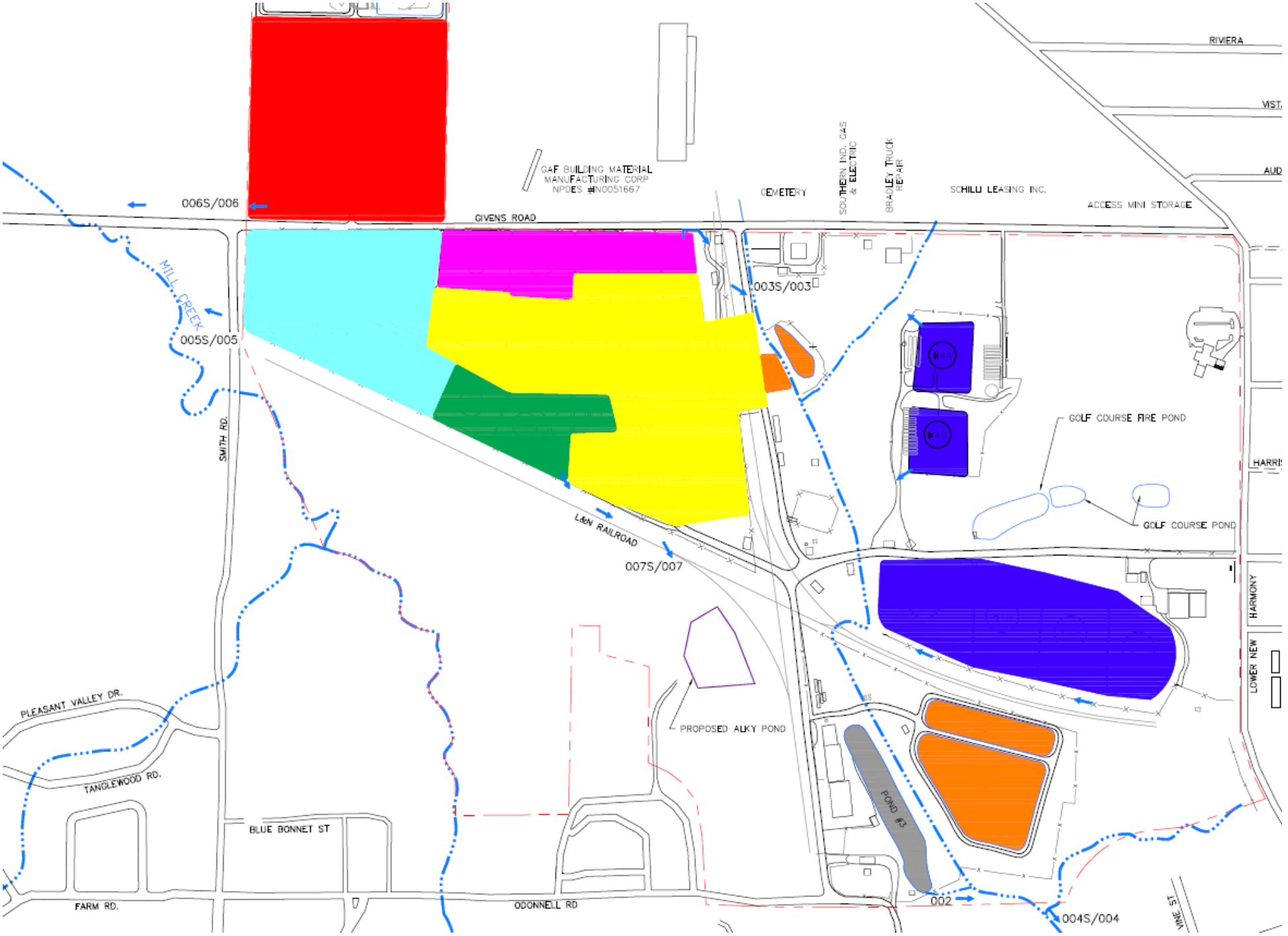
A review of this facility's discharge monitoring data was conducted for compliance verification. This review indicates the following permit limitation violations at Outfalls 001 and 002 between September 2018 and September 2021: six TSS violations, one ammonia violation, one sulfide violation, two mercury violations, and one WET failure at Outfall 001; four BOD violations and seven TSS violations at Outfall 002. There are no pending or current enforcement actions regarding this NPDES permit.

4.0 LOCATION OF DISCHARGE/RECEIVING WATER USE DESIGNATION

The receiving stream for Outfall 001 is the Ohio River. The $Q_{7,10}$ low flow value of the Ohio River is 12,900 cfs. All other plant outfalls discharge to Mill Creek which has a $Q_{7,10}$ low flow value of 0.0 cfs. The receiving waters shall be capable of supporting a well-balanced, warm water aquatic community and full body contact recreation in accordance with 327 IAC 2-1-3.

The permittee discharges to the Ohio River—a water of the state that is not within the Great Lakes system. Therefore it is subject to NPDES requirements specific to dischargers not discharging to waters within the Great Lakes system under 327 IAC 2-1 and 327 IAC 5-2-11.1. These rules contain applicable water quality standards and the procedures to calculate and incorporate water quality-based effluent limitations. The discharge is also subject to the Pollution Control Standards for Discharges to the Ohio River as established by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO). A Site Map has been included as Figure 3.

Figure 3: Site Map



4.1 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires states to identify waters, through their Section 305(b) water quality assessments, that do not or are not expected to meet applicable water quality standards with federal technology based standards alone. States are also required to develop a priority ranking for these waters taking into account the severity of the pollution and the designated uses of the waters. Once this listing and ranking of impaired waters is completed, the states are required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these waters in order to achieve compliance with the water quality standards. Indiana's 2020 303(d) List of Impaired Waters was developed in accordance with Indiana's Water Quality Assessment and 303(d) Listing Methodology for Waterbody Impairments and Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the 2020 Cycle.

The Ohio River, Assessment-Unit INH8_08, HUC12 051402020605, is on the 2020 303(d) list for E. coli, mercury, PCBs, and dioxin. Mill Creek, Assessment-Unit INE0265_T1010, is not listed on the 2020 303(d) list. A TMDL for this section of the Ohio River or Mill Creek is not currently planned by IDEM. However, ORSANCO is planning on developing a draft TMDL for bacteria in the Ohio River. According to ORSANCO's website, a number of steps in the development of a TMDL have been completed but the project is currently on hold due to lack of funding. [see https://www.orsanco.org/programs/bacteria-tmdl/ (last visited 1-4-2022)]

5.0 PERMIT LIMITATIONS

5.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBEL)

TBELs require every individual member of a discharge class or category to operate their water pollution control technologies according to industry-wide standards and accepted engineering practices. TBELs are developed by applying the National Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) established by EPA for specific industrial categories. Technology-based treatment requirements established pursuant to sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in an NPDES permit (327 IAC 5-5-2(a)).

In the absence of ELGs, TBELs can also be established on a case-by-case basis using best professional judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-10 and 327 IAC 5-5 (which implement 40 CFR 122.44, 125.3, and Section 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA)).

Outfall 001:

The applicable technology-based standards for Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC are contained in the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category (40 CFR 419) Subpart B – Cracking Subcategory. The EPA established mass-based limitations expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge based on additional factors relating to size and process configuration. Table 1 below provides a description of applicable subpart(s), process(es), and average daily production as included in the permit application.

Table 1: Applicable ELG Subparts and Production Levels

Outfall	Subpart	Description	Average Daily Production
001	Subpart B – Cracking Subcategory (40 CFR 419.20-419.27)	Petroleum refining with cracking processes	30,800 bbl/day of feedstock

The Form 2C submitted with the permittee's renewal application noted the refinery can process 30,800 barrels per day (bbl/day) of feedstock. 40 CFR 419 calculates effluent limitations by multiplying a base limitation in lbs/1000 bbl feedstock by a process factor and size factor – see the below equation and following description of how each factor is determined.

TBEL = Effluent Limitation * Feedstock Rate (30.8) * Size Factor (0.95) * Process Factor (1.00)

Feedstock Rate

The capacity provided by the permittee of 30,800 bbl/day will be used to calculate technology-based effluent limitations for Outfall 001. Not all refinery processes are regulated by the technology-based effluent limitations in 40 CFR 419. For the Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC facility the regulated processes and their associated process rates are as follows: atmospheric distillation (30,800 bbl/day), vacuum distillation (14,500 bbl/day), desalting (30,300 bbl/day), fluid catalytic cracking (8,600 bbl/day), and asphalt production (3,700 bbl/day).

Size Factor

The size factor is determined by the facility's feedstock rate. The feedstock rate is the largest of any of the crude process feedstock rates; therefore, for this facility that rate is 30,800 bbl/day. Subpart B includes a table to find the size factor based on feedstock rate and that table has been recreated below as Table 2. The size factor applicable to this facility is 0.95 and is highlighted for reference.

Table 2: Size Factor Determination

Feedstock rate (1,000 bbl/day)	≤24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 to 124.9	125.0 to 149.9	≥150.0
Size factor	0.91	0.95	1.04	1.13	1.23	1.35	1.41

Process Factor

The process factor is determined by the facility's process configuration. To calculate the process configuration, the individual refinery processes are categorized into different groups that have a unique weighting factor. A summary of those processes, categories, and weighting factors applicable to Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC is listed as Table 3 below.

Table 3: Process Categories and Multiplying Factors

Process Category	Processes Included	Weighting Factor
Crude	Atmospheric Distillation Vacuum Distillation Desalting	X1
Cracking	Fluid Catalytic Cracking	X6
Asphalt	Asphalt Production	X12

The relative capacity of each process in that category is summed and multiplied by the factor for that category. This process is followed for each category and the values obtained are summed for the final process configuration number. 40 CFR 419.42(b)(3) includes an example of how these calculations are done. The calculations for Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC are included in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Calculation of Process Configuration

Process	Capacity (1,000 bbl/day)	Capacity relative to throughput	Weighting Factor	Process Configuration
Crude:				
Atm. Distillation	30.8	1	X1	1
Vacuum Distillation	14.5	0.47	X1	0.47
Desalting	30.3	0.98	X1	0.98
Cracking:				
Fluid Catalytic Cracking	8.6	0.28	X6	1.68
Asphalt:				
Asphalt Production	3.7	0.12	X12	1.44
Refinery Total				**5.57**

The calculated process configuration is then used to reference the table in Subpart B to find the applicable process factor. The table in Subpart B has been recreated below as Table 5 and the process factor for this facility (1.00) is highlighted for reference.

Table 5: Process Factor Determination

Process Configuration	≤2.49	2.5-3.49	3.5-4.49	4.5-5.49	5.5-5.99	6.0-6.49	6.5-6.99
Process Factor	0.58	0.63	0.74	0.88	1.00	1.09	1.19
Process Configuration	7.0-7.49	7.5-7.99	8.0-8.49	8.5-8.99	9.0-9.49	≥13.0	
Process Factor	1.29	1.41	1.53	1.67	1.82	1.89	

TBELs at Outfall 001 are based the applicable limitation in 40 CFR 419 – Subpart B multiplied by the above factors. A summary table showing the calculations is included as Appendix A at the end of this Fact Sheet.

5.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

WQBELs are designed to be protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water and are independent of the available treatment technology. The WQBELs for this facility are based on the most stringent of the following for each pollutant:

a) Water quality criteria in 327 IAC 2-1-6 or developed under the procedures described in 327 IAC 2-1-8.2 through 8.7 and 327 IAC 2-1-8.9, and implementation procedures in 327 IAC 5; or
b) Water quality criteria established by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission or ORSANCO, (ORSANCO "Pollution Control Standards for Discharges to the Ohio River", 2019 Revision), including the water quality criteria under Chapter 3 of these standards or developed under the procedures described in the Appendix of these standards and implementation procedures in these standards and 327 IAC 5.

Limitations are required for any parameter which has the reasonable potential to exceed a water quality criterion as determined using the procedures under 327 IAC 5-2-11.1(h).

IDEM completed a wasteload allocation report (WLA) on March 21, 2019. This WLA report was done in conjunction with the 2019 permit modification to incorporate the new diffuser. IDEM completed a reasonable potential analysis for ammonia, fluoride, and zinc as a part of this report. Whole effluent toxicity trigger values were also calculated based on the alternate acute mixing zone. The WLA report showed that there was no reasonable potential to exceed a water quality criterion for ammonia, fluoride, or zinc. A copy of this WLA report was uploaded to IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) as an addendum to the 2019 permit modification. This report can be accessed here or by searching VFC for Document No. 82818345.

5.3 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements by Outfall

Under 327 IAC 5-2-10(a) (see also 40 CFR 122.44), NPDES permit requirements are technology-based effluent limitations and standards (including technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) based on federal effluent limitations guidelines or developed on a case-by-case basis using best professional judgment (BPJ), where applicable), water quality standards-based, or based on other more stringent requirements. The decision to limit or monitor the parameters contained in this permit is based on information contained in the permittee's NPDES application and other available information relating to the facility and the receiving waterbody as well as the applicable federal effluent limitations guidelines. In addition, when renewing a permit, the existing permit limits, the antibacksliding requirements under 327 IAC 5-2-10(a)(11), and the antidegradation requirements under 327 IAC 2-1.3 must be considered.

5.3.1 All External Outfalls (001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007)

Narrative Water Quality Based Limits

The narrative water quality criteria contained under 327 IAC 2-1-6(a)(1) and (2) have been included in this permit to ensure that these minimum water quality conditions are met.

Flow

The effluent flow is to be monitored in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-13(a)(2).

5.3.2 Outfall 001

Intake Flow

The facility is required to monitor and report the daily intake flow.

Total 5-day Biological Oxygen Demand ($TBOD_5$)

Effluent limitations for $TBOD_5$ are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitations in the current permit are more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; therefore, the current effluent limitations for $TBOD_5$ of 191 lbs/day daily maximum and 106 lbs/day monthly average are being retained.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Effluent limitations for TSS are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitations in the current permit are more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; however, the permittee has had multiple effluent limitation violations for TSS based on these current permit limitations. The current effluent limitations are based on older, lower production numbers compared to current facility operations. IDEM is proposing to include the newly calculated limitations of 202 lbs/day daily maximum and 129 lbs/day monthly average. Additionally, the 45 mg/l concentration limit that is only applicable during discharge of hydrostatic testing water is being removed for clarity; the permittee will be required to meet the mass-based limitations at all times.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Effluent limitations for COD are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitations in the current permit are more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; therefore, the current effluent limitations for COD of 1430 lbs/day daily maximum and 742 lbs/day monthly average are being retained.

Oil and Grease (O&G)

Effluent limitations for O&G are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitations in the current permit are more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; therefore, the current effluent limitations for O&G of 48 lbs/day daily maximum and 31 lbs/day monthly average are being retained. Additionally, the 15 mg/l concentration limit that is only applicable during discharge of hydrostatic testing water is being removed for clarity; the permittee will be required to meet the mass-based limitations at all times.

Phenols

Effluent limitations for Phenols are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitation in the current permit for the daily maximum is more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; therefore, the current effluent limitation for Phenols is being retained. The monthly average limit calculated in Section 5.1 is more stringent than the current limit and will be included. Effluent limitations for Phenol are 1.43 lbs/day daily maximum and 0.61 lbs/day monthly average.

Ammonia (as N)

Effluent limitations for Ammonia are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitations in the current permit are more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; therefore, the current effluent limitations for Ammonia of 128 lbs/day daily maximum and 58 lbs/day monthly average are being retained. Additionally, the reporting requirement in the current permit that is only applicable during discharge of hydrostatic testing water is being removed for clarity; the permittee will be required to meet the mass-based limitations at all times.

Sulfide

Effluent limitations for Sulfide are based on the federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 419. The effluent limitations in the current permit are more stringent than the limitations calculated in Section 5.1 above; therefore, the current effluent limitations for Sulfide of 1.26 lbs/day daily maximum and 0.56 lbs/day monthly average are being retained.

Total Chromium and Hexavalent Chromium

The previous permit included a daily maximum limitation for Total Chromium of 0.01 mg/l and excluded limitations for hexavalent chromium. 40 CFR 419.22(a) and 40 CFR 419.23(c) both contain TBELs for these pollutants. The basis for the 0.01 mg/l daily maximum limit in the current permit is that 0.01 mg/l is lower than the applicable TBELs for these parameters and more stringent than the water quality criteria for these parameters. The equivalent concentration limits (based on a design flow of 0.45 MGD) for the TBELs in Appendix A for Total and Hexavalent Chromium are greater than 0.01 mg/l; therefore, IDEM is proposing to retain the effluent limitation of 0.01 mg/l daily maximum for total chromium at Outfall 001.

Zinc, Chloride, Fluoride

A review of the monitoring data for these parameters indicates that there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria; therefore, monitoring requirements for zinc, chloride, and fluoride are being removed in the proposed permit.

Mercury

Effluent limitations for mercury are based on water quality criteria found in 327 IAC 2-1-6. The effluent limitations of 20 ng/l daily maximum and 12 ng/l monthly average are being retained in this proposed permit. The mass-based effluent limitations of 0.000058 lbs/day daily maximum and 0.000035 lbs/day monthly average are also being retained.

Total Residual Oxidants (TRO)

The current permit includes an effluent limitation for TRO based on the use of additives containing bromine or bromine compounds at the facility. The facility does not use any additives with bromine, nor have any water treatment additives containing bromine been approved.

IDEM is proposing to remove the effluent limitation and monitoring requirements for TRO in this permit. If the permittee intends to use additives containing bromine, IDEM may include effluent limitations in the future for that pollutant.

Total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Benzene, Total Cyanide, Lead

Monitoring requirements for the above pollutants are being retained in this permit. These pollutants are consistent with those found in ING340000, Wastewater Discharge Associated with Petroleum Products Terminals and with ING670000, Hydrostatic Testing of Commercial Pipelines. Monitoring requirements for the above pollutants is required when hydrostatic testing waters will discharge through Outfall 001.

pH

Discharges to waters of the state are limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 s.u., in accordance with 327 IAC 2-1-6(b)(2). This is consistent with the pH limitations found in 40 CFR 419.22(a) and 40 CFR 419.24(a).

5.3.3 Outfall 002, 003S, 004S, 005S, 006S, 007S

Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, Oil & Grease (O&G), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), $CBOD_5$, Total Zinc, Chloride, Fluoride

Outfalls 002, 003S, 004S, 005S, 006S, and 007S all discharge stormwater from various plant areas. Outfall 002 does not receive any process wastewater – the discharge consists of stormwater only. The previous permit included effluent limitations at Outfall 002 based on the discharge of process wastewater consistent with 40 CFR 419.22(e) and 40 CFR 419.24(e); however, the discharge from Outfall 002 does not include any process wastewater or contaminated runoff as defined by 40 CFR 419.11(g). IDEM is proposing to remove the effluent limitations previously included based on that definition as well as monitoring requirements for $TBOD_5$, Phenols, Ammonia, Sulfide, and Total Chromium.

The permittee is required to monitor and report the above pollutants at all the stormwater outfalls. IDEM is including chloride monitoring at the other stormwater outfalls (003S, 004S, 005S, 006S, 007S).

5.3.4 Outfalls 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007

Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil & Grease (O&G), Total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Total Organic Carbon, Ammonia (as N), Benzene, Total Cyanide, Lead

Monitoring requirements for the above pollutants and effluent limitations for TSS and O&G are being retained in this permit. The TSS limitation is 45 mg/l daily maximum, and the O&G limitation is 15 mg/l daily maximum.

These pollutants are consistent with those found in ING340000, Wastewater Discharge Associated with Petroleum Products Terminals and with ING670000, Hydrostatic Testing of Commercial Pipelines. Monitoring requirements for the above pollutants is required when hydrostatic testing waters will discharge through Outfalls 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007.

pH

Discharges to waters of the state are limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 s.u., in accordance with 327 IAC 2-1-6(b)(2).

5.4 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) test requirements are included in the NPDES permit to monitor compliance with the narrative water quality criteria under 327 IAC 2-1-6(a)(1)(E) and (a)(2). 327 IAC 2-1-6(a)(1)(E) requires all surface waters at all times and all places, including the mixing zone, to be free from substances, materials, etc. which are in amounts sufficient to be acutely toxic to or to otherwise severely injure or kill aquatic life, other animals, plants, or humans. 327 IAC 2-1-6(2) requires that all waters outside the mixing zone be free of substances in concentrations that on the basis of available scientific data are believed to be sufficient to injure, be chronically toxic to, or be carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to humans, animals, aquatic life, or plants. In addition, under 327 IAC 5-2-11.1(h), IDEM is required to determine whether the discharge causes, or has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of these narrative water quality criteria.

Therefore, the permittee is required to conduct WET tests to determine the toxicity of the final effluent. This does not negate the requirement to submit a water treatment additive (WTA) application and/or worksheet for replacement or new additives/chemicals proposed for use at the site.

5.5 Antibacksliding

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-10(a)(11), unless an exception applies, a permit may not be renewed, reissued or modified to contain effluent limitations that are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

Less stringent effluent limitations for $TBOD_5$, ammonia, phenol, sulfide, oil & grease, and COD were calculated during the renewal based on 40 CFR 419; however, the permittee has been able to meet the current effluent limitations for these parameters, so IDEM is not proposing to relax those limitations.

IDEM also calculated less stringent effluent limitations for TSS at Outfall 001 based on the federal effluent guidelines contained in 40 CFR 419. The permittee has had effluent violations for this parameter based on the current permit limits. IDEM is proposing to update the TSS limitations to reflect the newly calculated limitations in Appendix B. Under 327 IAC 5-2-10(a)(11)(B)(i), the less stringent limitations for TSS do not violate the antibacksliding requirements since the calculated effluent limitations for TSS are a result of increased production at the facility.

5.6 Antidegradation

Indiana's Antidegradation Standards and Implementation procedures are outlined in 327 IAC 2-1.3. The antidegradation standards established by 327 IAC 2-1.3-3 apply to all surface waters of the state. The permittee is prohibited from undertaking any deliberate action that would result in a new or increased discharge of a bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) or a new or increased permit limit for a regulated pollutant that is not a BCC unless information is submitted to the commissioner demonstrating that the proposed new or increased discharge will not cause a significant lowering of water quality, or an antidegradation demonstration submitted and approved in accordance 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 2-1.3-6.

The NPDES permit allows a new or increased loading of a regulated pollutant but does not require an antidegradation demonstration because an antidegradation exemption under 327 IAC 2-1.3-4 applies. The increased loading for TSS is a result of increased production at the facility, and pursuant to 327 IAC 2-1.3-4(c)(2)(A)(iv), this increased loading is exempt from the requirement to submit an antidegradation demonstration.

5.7 Stormwater

Under 327 IAC 5-4-6(d), if an individual permit is required under 327 IAC 5-4-6(a) for discharges consisting entirely of stormwater, or if an individual permit is required under 327 IAC 5-2-2 that includes discharge of commingled stormwater associated with industrial activity, IDEM may consider the following in determining the requirements to be contained in the permit:

(1) The provisions in the following: (A) 327 IAC 15-5, 327 IAC 15-6, and 327 IAC 15-13, as appropriate to the type of stormwater discharge, (B) NPDES Pesticide General Permit for Point Source Discharges to Waters of the State from the Application of Pesticides, Permit Number ING870000, effective October 31, 2016, available at: https://www.in.gov/idem/cleanwater/resources/permits-on-notice/#pesticide or from the IDEM Office of Water Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251, and (C) 327 IAC 5-2 [Basic NPDES Requirements], 327 IAC 5-5 [NPDES Criteria and Standards for Technology-based Treatment Requirements], and 327 IAC 5-9 [Best Management Practices; Establishment].
(2) "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits", EPA 833-D-96-001, September 1, 1996, available from U.S. EPA, National Service Center for Environmental Publications at https://www.epa.gov/nscep or from IDEM.
(3) The nature of the discharges and activities occurring at the site or facility.
(4) Other information relevant to the potential impact on water quality.

In accordance with 327 IAC 15-2-2(a), the commissioner may regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), consistent with the EPA 2008 NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, as modified, effective May 27, 2009, under an NPDES general permit. Therefore, using Best Professional Judgment to develop case-by-case technology-based limits as authorized by 327 IAC 5-2-10, 327 IAC 5-5, and 327 IAC 5-9 (see also 40 CFR 122.44, 125.3, and Section 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA)), IDEM has developed stormwater requirements for individual permits that are consistent with the EPA 2008 NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. The 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit and Fact Sheet is available from: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/previous-versions-epas-msgp-documents.

According to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and 327 IAC 15-6-2 facilities classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 2911, are considered to be engaging in “industrial activity” for purposes of 40 CFR 122.26(b). Therefore, the permittee is required to have all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity permitted. Treatment for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities is required to meet, at a minimum, best available technology economically achievable/best conventional pollutant control technology (BAT/BCT) requirements. EPA has determined that non-numeric technology-based effluent limits have been determined to be equal to the best practicable technology (BPT) or BAT/BCT for stormwater associated with industrial activity.

Stormwater associated with industrial activity must also be assessed to ensure compliance with all water quality standards. Effective implementation of the non-numeric technology-based requirements should, in most cases, control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. Violation of any of these effluent limitations constitutes a violation of the permit.

Additionally, IDEM has determined that with the appropriate implementation of the required control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) found in Part I.D. of the permit, the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity from this facility will meet applicable water quality standards and will not cause a significant lowering of water quality.

Therefore, the stormwater discharge is in compliance with the antidegradation standards found in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3, and pursuant to 327 IAC 2-1.3-4(a)(5), an antidegradation demonstration is not required.

The technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) require the permittee to minimize exposure of raw, final, or waste materials to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. In doing so, the permittee is required, to the extent technologically available and economically achievable, to either locate industrial materials and activities inside or to protect them with storm resistant coverings. In addition, the permittee is required to: (1) use good housekeeping practices to keep exposed areas clean, (2) regularly inspect, test, maintain and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharges, (3) minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur, (4) stabilize exposed area and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants, (5) divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in the permitted facility discharges, (6) enclose or cover storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces, (7) train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your Pollution Prevention Team, (8) ensure that waste, garbage and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged, and (9) minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final or waste materials.

To meet the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part I.D.4, the permit requires the facility to select control measures (including BMPs) to address the selection and design considerations in Part I.D.3.

The permittee must control its discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. It is expected that compliance with the non-numeric technology-based requirements should ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards. However, if at any time the permittee, or IDEM, determines that the discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, the permittee must take corrective actions, and conduct follow-up monitoring and IDEM may impose additional water quality-based limitations.

“Terms and Conditions” to Provide Information in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Distinct from the effluent limitation provisions in the permit, the permit requires the discharger to prepare a SWPPP for the permitted facility. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, installation, and implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of control measures being used to comply with the effluent limits set forth in Part I.D. of the permit. In general, the SWPPP must be kept up-to-date, and modified when necessary, to reflect any changes in control measures that were found to be necessary to meet the effluent limitations in the permit.

The requirement to prepare a SWPPP is not an effluent limitation. Rather, it documents what practices the discharger is implementing to meet the effluent limitations in Part I.D. of the permit. The SWPPP is not an effluent limitation because it does not restrict quantities, rates, and concentrations of constituents which are discharged. Instead, the requirement to develop a SWPPP is a permit "term or condition" authorized under sections 402(a)(2) and 308 of the Act. Section 402(a)(2) states, "[t]he Administrator shall prescribe conditions for [NPDES] permits to assure compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection, including conditions on data and information collection, reporting, and such other requirements as he deems appropriate." The SWPPP requirements set forth in this permit are terms or conditions under the CWA because the discharger is documenting information on how it intends to comply with the effluent limitations (and inspection and evaluation requirements) contained elsewhere in the permit. Thus, the requirement to develop a SWPPP and keep it up-to-date is no different than other information collection conditions, as authorized by 327 IAC 5-1-3 (see also CWA section 402(a)(2)).

It should be noted that EPA has developed a guidance document, "Developing your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan – A guide for Industrial Operators (EPA 833-B09-002), February 2009, to assist facilities in developing a SWPPP. The guidance contains worksheets, checklists, and model forms that should assist a facility in developing a SWPPP.

Public availability of documents

Part I.E.2.d(2) of the permit requires that the permittee retain a copy of the current SWPPP at the facility and make it immediately available, at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request, to IDEM. When submitting the SWPPP to IDEM, if any information in the SWPPP is considered to be confidential, that information shall be submitted in accordance with 327 IAC 12.1. Interested persons can request a copy of the SWPPP through IDEM. Any information that is confidential pursuant to Indiana law will not be released to the public.

5.8 Water Treatment Additives

In the event that changes are to be made in the use of water treatment additives that could significantly change the nature of, or increase the discharge concentration of any of the additives contributing to an outfall governed under the permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain approval from IDEM prior to such discharge. Discharges of any such additives must meet Indiana water quality standards. The permittee must apply for permission to use water treatment additives by completing and submitting State Form 50000 (Application for Approval to Use Water Treatment Additives) available at: https://www.in.gov/idem/forms/idem-agency-forms/ and submitting any needed supplemental information. In the review and approval process, IDEM determines, based on the information submitted with the application, whether the use of any new or changed water treatment additives/chemicals or dosage rates could potentially cause the discharge from any permitted outfall to cause chronic or acute toxicity in the receiving water.

The authority for this requirement can be found under one or more of the following: 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(B), which generally requires advance notice of any planned changes in the permitted facility, any activity, or other circumstances that the permittee has reason to believe may result in noncompliance with permit requirements; 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(F)(ii), which generally requires notice as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature of, or increase the quantity of, pollutants discharged; and 327 IAC 5-2-9(2) which generally requires notice as soon as the discharger knows or has reason to know that the discharger has begun or expects to begin to use or manufacture, as an intermediate or final product or byproduct, any toxic pollutant that was not reported in the permit application. Appendix B contains a list of approved water treatment additives for this facility.

6.0 PERMIT DRAFT DISCUSSION

6.1 Discharge Limitations, Monitoring Conditions and Rationale

The proposed final effluent limitations are based on the more stringent of the Indiana water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs), current ORSANCO requirements, or approved total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and NPDES regulations as appropriate for each regulated outfall. Section 5.3 of this document explains the rationale for the effluent limitations at each Outfall.

As specified at 327 IAC 5-2-13(d)(1), test procedures identified in 40 CFR 136, including analytical and sampling methods, shall be used for pollutants or pollutant parameters listed in that part unless an alternate test procedure has been approved under 40 CFR 136.5. The State of Indiana has currently incorporated by reference the July 1, 2016, version of 40 CFR 136 under 327 IAC 5-2-1.5 and 327 IAC 1-1-2; therefore, this is the version of 40 CFR 136 currently applicable in NPDES permits. IDEM is modifying the frequencies at Outfall 002. As that outfall is an intermittent stormwater discharge, the monitoring frequency for all parameters has been changed to 1 X Annually to be consistent with the other stormwater outfalls at the facility. All other monitoring frequencies remain unchanged from the previous permit.

Outfall 001:

Parameter	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Intake Effluent	 Report Report	 Report Report	 MGD MGD	 Daily Daily	 24-Hr. Total 24-Hr. Total
$TBOD_5$	Report (106)	Report (191)	mg/l (lbs/day)	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
TSS	Report (129)	Report (202)	mg/l (lbs/day)	2 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
COD	Report (742)	Report (1430)	mg/l (lbs/day)	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
Oil & Grease	Report (31)	Report (48)	mg/l (lbs/day)	1 X Weekly	Grab
Phenols	Report (0.61)	Report (1.43)	mg/l (lbs/day)	1 X Weekly	Grab
Ammonia, as N	Report (58)	Report (128)	mg/l (lbs/day)	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
Sulfide	Report (0.56)	Report (1.26)	mg/l (lbs/day)	1 X Weekly	24-Hr. Composite
T. Chromium	------	0.01	mg/l	1 X Quarterly	24-Hr. Composite
Mercury	12 (0.000035)	20 (0.000058)	ng/l (lbs/day)	6 X Annually	Grab
Total VOC	------	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
TOC	------	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Benzene	------	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Total Cyanide	------	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Lead	------	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
WET Testing	See Part I.F. of the Permit				

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
pH	6.0	9.0	Std Units	Daily	Grab

Outfalls 002/003S/004S/005S/006S/007S:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Daily	Estimate Total
TSS	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	1 X Annually	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
Zinc	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
Chloride	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab
Fluoride	Report	mg/l	1 X Annually	Grab

Outfalls 003/004/005/006/007:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Daily*	Estimate Total
TSS	45	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Oil & Grease	15	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Total VOC	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
TOC	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Ammonia, as N	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Benzene	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Total Cyanide	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab
Lead	Report	mg/l	Daily*	Grab

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
pH	6.0	9.0	Std Units	Daily	Grab

***** The monitoring frequency is daily during periods of hydrostatic test wastewater discharge and is to be monitored at the affected outfall(s).

6.2 Schedule of Compliance

The circumstances in this NPDES permit do not qualify for a schedule of compliance.

6.3 Clean Water Act Section 316(b) Cooling Water Intake Structure(s) (CWIS)

6.3.1 Introduction

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act requires that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impact.

EPA promulgated a CWA section 316(b) regulation on August 15, 2014, which became effective on October 14, 2014. 79 Fed. Reg. 48300-439 (August 15, 2014). This regulation established application requirements and standards for cooling water intake structures. The regulation is applicable to point sources with a cumulative design intake flow (DIF) greater than 2 MGD where 25% or more of the water withdrawn (using the actual intake flow (AIF)) is used exclusively for cooling purposes. All existing facilities subject to these regulations must submit the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2)–(r)(8) and facilities with an actual intake flow of greater than 125 MGD must also submit the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(9)-(r)(13). The regulation establishes best technology available standards to reduce impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms at existing power generation and manufacturing facilities.

Impingement is the process by which fish and other aquatic organisms are trapped and often killed or injured when they are pulled against the cooling water intake structures (CWIS's) outer structure or screens as water is withdrawn from a waterbody. Entrainment is the process by which fish larvae and eggs and other aquatic organisms in the intake flow enter and pass through a CWIS and into a cooling water system, including a condenser or heat exchanger, which often results in the injury or the death of the organisms (see definitions at 40 CFR 125.92(h) and (n)).

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC operates a petroleum refinery in Mt. Vernon, Indiana. The facility operates a single cooling water intake structure located on the Ohio River near river mile 830 at 37°55'32"N, 87°54'16"W. The intake is located in the facility's river dock barge and is believed to have been installed in 1942. Approximately 50.6% of the intake water is used for cooling purposes.

The design intake flow (DIF) for the permittee is 1.15 MGD. The actual intake flow (AIF), as defined under 40 CFR 125.92(a), is the average volume of water withdrawn on an annual basis by the cooling water intake structures over the past five years. The actual intake flow for the facility over this period is 0.714 MGD as shown in the table below:

Year	Annual Average (GPM)	Annual Average (MGD)
Sept 2016-Aug 2017	479	0.690
Sept 2017-Aug 2018	476	0.685
Sept 2018-Aug 2019	437	0.630
Sept 2019-Aug 2020	514	0.740
Sept 2020-Aug 2021	572	0.823
Average:	496	0.714

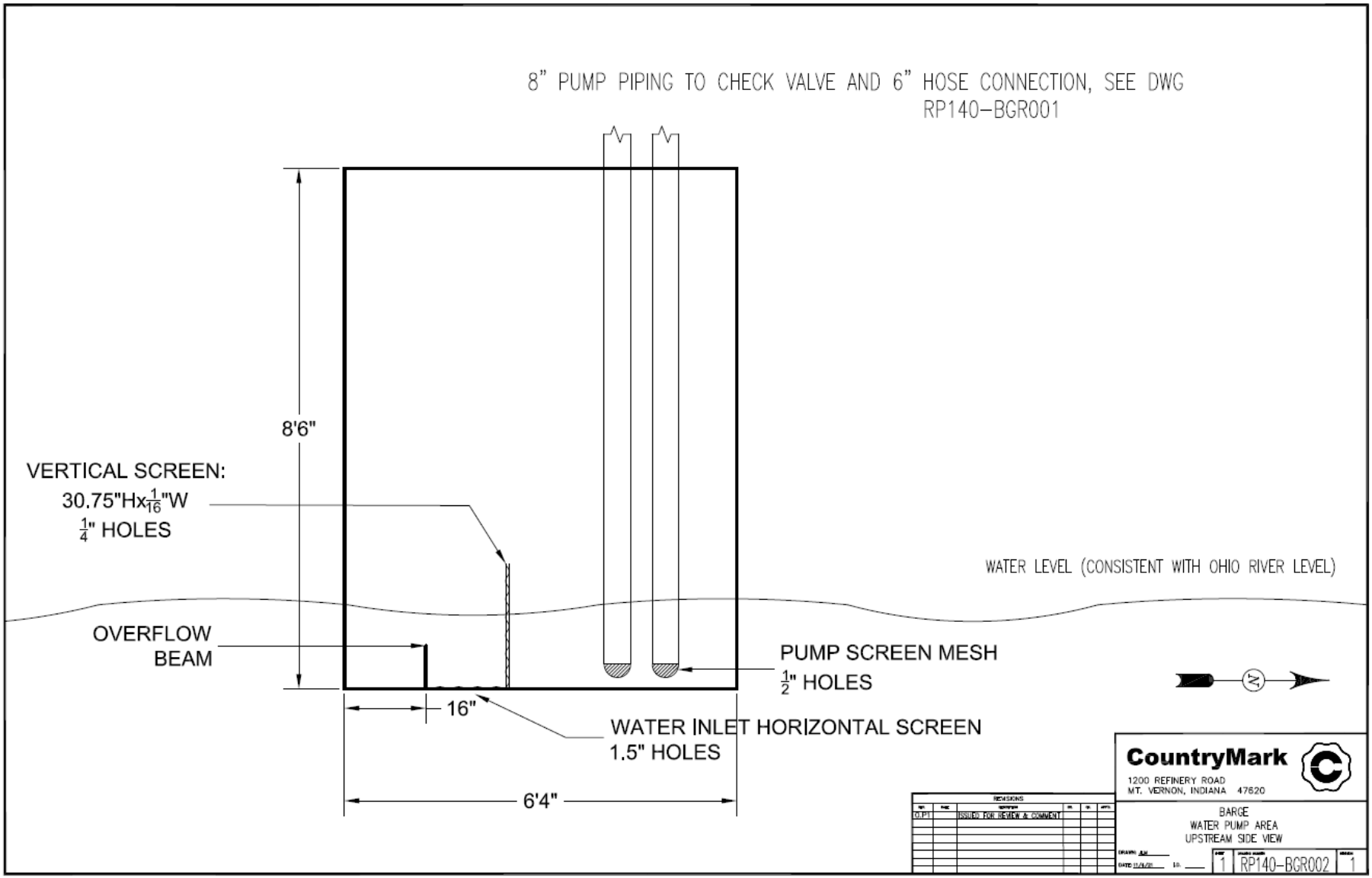
Since the DIF for the facility is less than 2 MGD, the facility is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 125.94 through 125.99; however, the facility must still meet requirements under section 316(b) of the CWA established by the Director on a case-by-case, best professional judgment (BPJ) basis pursuant to 40 CFR 125.90(b). To make a BPJ determination for this facility, IDEM requested that Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC submit the information described at 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2), (r)(3), (r)(5)(ii), and (r)(5)(ii). IDEM also requested that the facility submit the calculated through-screen velocity at the maximum intake flow and design intake flow with supporting calculations. Portions of this information were provided in the initial NPDES renewal application received on October 1, 2021, and additional information was provided as an addendum to the application on December 16, 2021.

6.3.2 Facility and Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS) Description

A. Detailed Description

The CWIS at the Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC facility is located on a barge on the Ohio River near river mile 830. The intake structure consists of two pumps, each with a design of 750 gpm. The facility generally operates a single pump at a time, with the other pump serving as a back-up; however, it is possible for both pumps to be used at one time. The CWIS is composed of multiple screens. Water enters the barge through a horizontal water inlet screen (1st Screen) located on the bottom of the barge structure. The 1st Screen is 7’5” long and 1’4” wide with 273 1.5” holes. The calculated open area of the 1st Screen is 3.34 square feet. After water passes through the 1st Screen it then passes through a second vertical screen (2nd Screen) inside the barge. The 2nd Screen is an expanded metal sheet that is 7’5” long and 30.75” tall. The open area of the 2nd Screen is estimated at 58% or 11.01 square feet. Water is then drawn through screen mesh located on the end of the intake pump housings (3rd Screen). The 3rd Screen is in the shape of a basket and was constructed using 1/8” steel wire by the facility. The calculated open area of the 3rd Screen is 2.664 square feet. After water passes through this third screen it is pumped through an 8” line that reduces to a 6” line that feeds the raw water treatment system at the facility. That system includes the introduction of coagulants/flocculants and a clarifier. Treated water is then distributed to the plant. Figure 4 below depicts the CWIS at the facility and the locations of the three screens.

Figure 4: Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC CWIS Design



B. Intake Flows and Velocity of Intake Flows Through Screens

The two intakes pumps both have a rated pumping capacity of 750 gpm. The facility utilizes one pump and the other is used as a back-up pump. Water from each pump is directed to a shared 6" line that travels to the facility's raw water treatment system before being sent to the plant. The pumping capacity at the facility is limited by the 6" line to approximately 800 gpm or 1.15 MGD, which is taken to be the facility's design intake flow, or DIF.

The actual intake flow (AIF), as defined under 40 CFR 125.92(a), is the average volume of water withdrawn on an annual basis by the cooling water intake structures over the past five years. The actual intake flow for the facility from September 2016 to August 2021 is 0.714 MGD. Based on the flow rate in GPM data provided by the permittee on handwritten logs for the period from September 27, 2020, through December 31, 2021, the maximum intake flow during this period was 724 GPM (1.04 MGD) on March 9, 2021. The through-screen velocity (TSV) for each of the three intake screens at the DIF (1.78 ft^3/sec) and maximum intake flow (1.61 ft^3/sec) are shown in the table below:

	TSV at DIF	TSV at Max Intake Flow
1st Screen	0.53 ft/sec	0.48 ft/sec
2nd Screen	0.16 ft/sec	0.15 ft/sec
3rd Screen	0.67 ft/sec	0.60 ft/sec

6.3.3 Conclusions

IDEM has determined using best professional judgment (BPJ) that the existing cooling water intake structure at the Countrymark Refining & Logistics, LLC facility represents the best technology available (BTA) to minimize adverse environmental impacts in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act based on the following factors:

1. A maximum through screen intake velocity of less than 0.5 fps at the 1st and 2nd screens.
2. The design and location of the intake on a floating dock in the river.
3. Reports from facility staff that no fish/debris have been identified in the raw water treatment system or intake structure.
4. An intake design flow that is approximately 0.01% of the $Q_{7,10}$ low flow of the Ohio River.

6.3.4 Permit Conditions

The permittee must comply with the following cooling water intake structure requirements:

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 125.98(b)(1), nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

2. The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain the cooling water intake structure and associated intake equipment.

3. The permittee must inform IDEM of any proposed changes to the CWIS or proposed changes to operations at the facility that affect the information taken into account in the current BTA evaluation.

4. Any discharge of intake screen backwash must meet the Minimum Narrative Limitations contained in Part I.B of the permit. There must be no discharge of debris from intake screen washing which will settle to form objectionable deposits which are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious, or which will produce colors or odors constituting a nuisance.

5. The permittee must monitor the intake flow at a minimum frequency of daily. The monitoring must be representative of normal operating conditions. These data must be reported on the DMRs and MMRs. Further, the permittee shall submit an annual summary of the intake flows measured at the minimum frequency of daily.

6. The permittee must either conduct visual inspections or employ remote monitoring devices during the period the cooling water intake structure is in operation. The permittee must conduct such inspections at least semi-annually to ensure that the cooling water intake structure is operating as designed and is protective of Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. Alternative procedures can be approved if this requirement is not feasible (e.g., an offshore intake, velocity cap, or during periods of inclement weather).

7. Best technology available (BTA) determinations for entrainment mortality and impingement mortality at cooling water intake structures will be made in each permit reissuance in accordance with 40 CFR 125.90-98. The permittee must submit all the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2), (r)(3), and (r)(5)(i) and (ii) with the next renewal application. Since the permittee has submitted the information required by the provisions of 40 CFR 122.21(r) listed above, the permittee may, in subsequent renewal applications pursuant to 40 CFR 125.95(c), request to reduce the information required if conditions at the facility and in the waterbody remain substantially unchanged since the previous application so long as the relevant previously submitted information remains representative of the current source water, intake structure, cooling water system, and operating conditions. Any habitat designated as critical or species listed as threatened or endangered after issuance of the current permit whose range of habitat or designated critical habitat includes waters where a facility intake is located constitutes potential for a substantial change that must be addressed by the owner/operator in subsequent permit applications, unless the facility received an exemption pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1536(o) or a permit pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1539(a) or there is no reasonable expectation of take. The permittee must submit the request for reduced cooling water intake structure and waterbody application information at least **two years and six months** prior to the expiration of the NPDES permit. The request must identify each element in this subsection that it determines has not substantially changed since the previous permit application and the basis for the determination. IDEM has the discretion to accept or reject any part of the request.

8. All required reports must be submitted to the IDEM, Office of Water Quality, NPDES Permits Branch, Industrial NPDES Permit Section at OWQWWPER@idem.in.gov and the Compliance Branch at wwReports@idem.in.gov.

6.4 Spill Response and Reporting Requirement

Reporting requirements associated with the Spill Reporting, Containment, and Response requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 are included in Part II.B.2.(d), Part II.B.3.(c), and Part II.C.3. of the NPDES permit. Spills from the permitted facility meeting the definition of a spill under 327 IAC 2-6.1-4(15), the applicability requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1-1, and the Reportable Spills requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1-5 (other than those meeting an exclusion under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3 or the criteria outlined below) are subject to the Reporting Responsibilities of 327 IAC 2-6.1-7.

It should be noted that the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply to those discharges or exceedances that are under the jurisdiction of an applicable permit when the substance in question is covered by the permit and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur. In order for a discharge or exceedance to be under the jurisdiction of this NPDES permit, the substance in question (a) must have been discharged in the normal course of operation from an outfall listed in this permit, and (b) must have been discharged from an outfall for which the permittee has authorization to discharge that substance.

6.5 Permit Processing/Public Comment

Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-1, IDEM will publish the draft permit document online at https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/. Additional information on public participation can be found in the "Citizens' Guide to IDEM", available at https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/. A 30-day comment period is available to solicit input from interested parties, including the public.

Appendix A

Technology-Based Effluent Limitation Calculations

Parameter	BPT 419.22(a)		BAT 419.23(a), (c)		BCT 419.24	
	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
BOD5	9.9	5.5			9.9	5.5
TSS	6.9	4.4			6.9	4.4
COD	74	38.4	74	38.4		
Oil & Grease	3	1.6			3	1.6
Phenols	0.074	0.036				
Crude			0.013	0.003		
Cracking			0.147	0.036		
Asphalt			0.079	0.019		
Ammonia, as N	6.6	3	6.6	3		
Sulfide	0.065	0.029	0.065	0.029		
Total Chromium	0.15	0.088				
Crude			0.011	0.004		
Cracking			0.119	0.041		
Asphalt			0.064	0.022		
Chromium (VI)	0.012	0.0056				
Crude			0.0007	0.0003		
Cracking			0.0076	0.0034		
Asphalt			0.0041	0.0019		
pH	6.0-9.0				6.0-9.0	

Factor Calculation	
Feedstock Rate	30.8
Size factor	0.95
Process factor	1
Multiplying factor	29.26

Final Effluent Limitations (lbs/day)		
Parameter	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
BOD5	290	161
TSS	202	129
COD	2165	1124
Oil & Grease	88	47
Phenols	2.17	0.61
Ammonia, as N	193	88
Sulfide	1.90	0.85
Total Chromium	2.09	0.74
Chromium (VI)	0.13	0.06
pH	6.0-9.0	

Example Calculation – Oil & Grease Daily Maximum

$$Final\ Limitation = \frac{3\ lbs}{1000\ bbl\ feedstock} \times \frac{30800\ bbl\ feedstock}{day} \times 0.95 \times 1 = \mathbf{88\ lbs/day}$$

Appendix B

Approved Water Treatment Additives

Supplier	Name	Outfall	Approval Date	Purpose	Replaced WTA
ChemDac Solutions	Polynamic 120	001	2017 Permit	Coagulant	P873L
ChemDac Solutions	Polynamic 1264	001	1/9/2019	Coagulant/Flocculant	-----
ChemDac Solutions	Polynamic 510	001	2017 Permit	Flocculant	P813E
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-2100	001	2017 Permit	Scale Inhibitor	CL4352
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-2000	001	2017 Permit	Scale/Corrosion Inhibitor	CL4892
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-2200	001	2017 Permit	Corrosion Inhibitor	CT788
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-2300	001	2017 Permit	Bio-dispersant	CL450
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-2405	001	2017 Permit	Defoamer	CL240
Brochem Industries	B-202	001	2017 Permit	Biocide	CL2212
Brochem Industries	B-10	001	2017 Permit	Biocide	CL2150
NALCO	7396	001	7/27/2021	Corrosion Inhibitor	-----
Suez	MS6206	001	5/25/2021	Corrosion Inhibitor	-----
Suez	GN8209	001	5/25/2021	Corrosion Inhibitor	-----
Suez	MR2418	001	4/27/2020	Flocculant	-----
ChemDac Solutions	Polynamic 100	001	2017 Permit	Coagulant	P893L
Aquafix	Sludge Rx	001	8/11/2020	Sludge Treatment	-----
Suez	GN8004	001	5/25/2021	Dispersant	-----
Suez	BD1501E	001	5/25/2021	Bio-dispersant	-----
Suez	BD1507	001	6/15/2021	Bio-dispersant	-----
NALCO	3DT175	001	3/8/2021	Scale/Corrosion Inhibitor	-----
NALCO	3DT394	001	2/15/2021	Corrosion Inhibitor	-----
NALCO	3DT397	001	2/15/2021	Scale Inhibitor	-----
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-5500	001	2017 Permit	Resin cleaner	CL16
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-5200	001	2017 Permit	Sulfite	BL122
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-5055	001	2017 Permit	Internal treatment	BL4357
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-5101	001	2017 Permit	Condensate	BL1558
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-5401	001	2017 Permit	Antifoam	BL197
ChemDac Solutions	Polynamic 520	001	2017 Permit	Flocculant	P8320E
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-7400	001	2017 Permit	Defoamer	FO620
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-7300	001	2017 Permit	Bacterial cultures	CT807
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-7501	001	2017 Permit	Sulfite scavenger	CT9121
ChemDac Solutions	VGS-7200	001	2017 Permit	Corrosion Inhibitor	CL2871